THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Birthday of the "Father of His Country," and How it is Being Celebrated—The Parade of the Military—Firing of Salutes—The Temperance Movement—The Knights Templar, Etc.

Old Father Time, in his ever onward pace, has so whirled his wheel that we have once more reached the point which the dial marks as the anniversary of the birthday of the man who never told a lie. What a season for reflection and happy comfort must this be to the noble patriot who now governs this good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania! how his blood must tingle, his eyes dilate, and his heart bound when he sees all the honors that are paid and being paid to the great and glorious truth teller! and the happy thought courses through his brain that in after life the memory of the great Truth Teller the II will be equally celebrated.

But we digress. The day which should be dear to the heart of every true-born American has of late years almost fallen into disuse, and the memory even of the man who gave to this country its boastful freedom was fast fading into dim obscurity, but at length a fresh feeling seems to have been awakened, and this year it has been celebrated with a little more ceremony than has marked its recurrence for years.

The Military.

It was confidently expected that the First Division Pennsylvania Militia would have made a turnout to-day, and the hope was indulged in until about two weeks since, when the conclusion was arrived at that such a proceeding would not be advisable on account of the celebration by the firemen (a full account of which will be found in another column). Nevertheless, two of the organizations connected with the Division made street parades. At sunrise the members of the Veteran Keystone Battery, under the command of Captain John V. Creely, assembled at the City Armory, Broad and Race streets, and proceeded thence to Penn Square, where a national salute of thirty-three guns was fired. This duty has been performed by the battery for years past.

At 2 o'clock the old time-honored artillery corps, Washington Grays, assembled at the Armory, Lardner street, below Fifteenth, and, under the command of Captain H. C. Ward, passed over the following route:—Up Fifteenth to Walnut, out Walnut to Eighteenth, up Eighteenth to Green, down Green to Broad, up Broad to Brown, down Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Broad, down Broad to Lardner, up Lardner to armory, where a fine portrait, executed by W. L. Germon, of Captain Jacob Loudenslager, was presented to the corps. Captain Jacob is one of the oldest members of the organization, and is known far and wide as the originator of the famous Fish House Punch. The Grays looked remarkably well, and elicited universal commendation along the whole of the route.

The Temperance Cause.

Some time since a circular was issued calling for a grand temperance celebration on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and providing for a committee of sixteen to carry the thing into effect. They met and appointed a sub-committee of arrangements, who chose Horticultural Hall as the place for holding the celebration.

Subsequent meetings were held and the following plan of proceedings agreed upon:—

Horticultural Hall will be thrown open to all friends of the cause all day.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a meeting for adults will be held in the main audience room. President William H. Allen, LL. D., of Girard College, will preside. The Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and other male juvenile temperance organizations, will meet in the hall upon the first floor. The Bands of Hope and Sabbath School children will assemble in the second-story front room. The famous Girard College Band will furnish choice music. The meetings in the evening will assemble at 8 o'clock. Hon. Jos. Allison will preside in the main audience room.

The following advocates of total abstinence will be present and address the meeting:—Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, John R. Sypher, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. J. Henry Smythe, B. F. Dennison, George H. Hick, Rev. W. C. Best, Hon. S. B. Ransom, of New Jersey; Rev. Peter Stryker, Edwin H. Coates, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Rev. Dr. Brooks, John Wanamaker, Rev. Anthony Atwood, John Shedden.

The members of the orders of the Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor and Temperance, I. O. of Good Templars, Knights of Temperance, Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and Bands of Hope, will be present in regalia.

Members of the Grand and National Bodies of the above organizations, and the members of the general and sub-committees, will be provided with seats upon the stage. Arrangements have been made to accommodate all. The three large rooms at Horticultural Hall have been secured, and if required the churches in the vicinity will be opened.

The following pledge will be circulated for signatures:—

"We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith, and honor that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use."

At half-past 1 o'clock the members of the Silver Spring and Great Western Divisions, Sons of Temperance, assembled at their hall, No. 1625 Pine street, in citizens' dress, with regalia, and, headed by a full band, marched to Horticultural Hall.

At half-past 2 o'clock the various lodges of the Good Templars left their hall, northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, and marched down Broad street, to the tune of "Cold Water," with flags flying.

The Cadets of Temperance.

This active and earnest body of young workers in the good cause also celebrate the day on their own account. At 10 o'clock Sections Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 19 assembled in full regalia at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and took up the line of march for the Central M. E. Church, Vine street, near Thirteenth, where sermons are to be preached to them by Rev. Messrs. Stephens, Coates, and others.

Sections 5, 6, 15, and 22 assembled at Temperance Hall, Second street, below Queen, at the same hour, and proceeded to the Ebenezer M. E. Church, Christian street, above Third, where they are to be addressed by Rev. Messrs. Alday, Peters, Perry, Paxson, and others.

The lads all looked neat and trim, and presented a beautiful sight to the thoughtful citizen.

Knights Templar.

This evening the St. John, Philadelphia, Mary, and Kadosh Commanderies, Knights Templar, and the Cyrene Commandery of Camden will attend religious services at St. George's M. E. Church, on Fourth street, below New, in full uniform. Rev. and E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, D. D., Past Eminent Commander of Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, will officiate.

The American Mechanics.

Fame Council, No. 15, Order United American Mechanics, will celebrate the day in the Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets, at 8 o'clock P. M., by speeches, singing, etc.

The Democratic Association.

The Democratic Association will celebrate the day at their rooms, Ninth and Arch streets. The association will be addressed this evening by Charles Ingersoll, Esq.

The Polytechnic College.

This morning at 11 o'clock a large audience, composed of the students and the friends of the Polytechnic College, assembled in the lecture-room of the college building to celebrate the day. The exercises consisted of:—

Overture by Carl Sentz's Orchestra.

Orpheus.....Offenbach
Selections from Washington's Farewell Address—Henry West, of the class of 1871.
MUSIC.
"Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer".....Wallace
Oration—Edward B. Taylor, of the class of 1870.
MUSIC.
Selection—"Bohemian Girl".....Balfe
Declamation—Henry C. Stryker, of the class of 1872.
MUSIC.
"Wein, Weib, and Gesang".....Strauss

The Day in Camden.

Early this morning Companies B and C, 5th Battalion National Guard of New Jersey, made a street parade, after which they proceeded to Burlington, where they are spending the day as the guests of company A of that city. Arrangements have been made by a committee of Camden gentlemen for properly observing the anniversary of General Washington's birthday at the Court House this evening. Rev. Dr. Bartine has been engaged to deliver an oration on Washington, and the Camden Cornet Band will discourse excellent music. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children.

THE FIREMEN.

Unveiling of the Lyle Monument—An Immense Turnout of the Fire Department to Do Honor to the Late Chief, David M. Lyle—The Ceremonies at Old Oaks Cemetery—Description of the Monument.

To-day will be one long remembered by the firemen of Philadelphia, and the truly magnificent display made by the department, the decorous conduct of the men, the excellent order maintained, and the general bearing of all, will forever redound to their credit.

The monument project was started almost immediately on the receipt of the news of the Chief Engineer's death. All differences of opinion were forgotten, and all united immediately in the undertaking. It was supposed that it would not be long before the monument would be erected. But the excitement died away, the projectors gave out one by one, and the project itself was nearly abandoned. It was at this time that the officers whose names are appended came to the rescue and formed the Lyle Monument Association, the active labors of which are now nearly completed. The officers are—President, Joseph R. Lyndall, Weccacoe Engine Company; Vice President, Michael B. Lynch, Vigilant Engine Company; Secretary, John T. Watson, West Philadelphia Hose Company; Assistant Secretary, James McGough, Perseverance Hose Company; Treasurer, William D. Kendrick, Columbia Engine Company.

Since morning the city has been alive with the fire laddies, and as early as 11 o'clock the companies commenced arriving on Broad street, and continued arriving until 1 o'clock, when the procession was formed and moved off in the following order.:—

Chief Marshal—William F. McCully, Hibernia Engine Company.
Special Aids—William D. Kendrick, Columbia Engine Company; John H. Magee, Empire Hook and Ladder Company.
Aids—Charles Darragh, Harmony Engine Company; William B. Irwin, Independence Engine Company; William Van Osten, Good Will Engine Company; Henry M. Taylor, Excelsior Hose Company; John B. Maxwell, Germantown Hose Company; William C. Zane, Weccacoe Engine Company.
Officers and members of the Lyle Monument Association.
Andrew Alexander, Esq., Builder.
Orator of the Day, Charles W. Brooke, Esq.
Officiating Clergyman, Rev. George W. McLaughlin.
Officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department.
Officers and Trustees of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.
Officers and Trustees of the Fire Association.
Officers and Representatives of the United Firemen's Insurance Company.
Mayor of Philadelphia, Hon. Daniel M. Fox.
Officers and Members of Select and Common Councils.
Chief Engineer, George Downey.
Assistant Engineers, William Sweeney, Daniel Williams, George Hensler, George W. Fox, George W. Duy.
Visiting Chief Engineers.
Ex-Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Philadelphia Fire Department.

First Division—Marshal, James McGough, Perseverance Hose Co.; Aids, Harry C. Selby, Good Intent Hose Co., Charles J. Alexander, Vigilant Fire Co. Hibernia Fire Company, Good Intent Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Vigilant Fire Company, Perseverance Hose Company.

Second Division—Marshal, Thomas B. Hahn, Neptune Hose Co.; Aids, H. A. Bergmann, Assistance Fire Co.; Harry Hunter, Harmony Fire Co. Harmony Fire Company, Neptune Hose Company, Assistance Fire Company, Southwark Hose Company, Diligent Fire Company, Washington Fire Company of Germantown.

Third Division—Marshal, George L. Esher, Washington Hose Co.; Aids, Joseph Young, Columbia Fire Co.; S. Danenhauer, Humane Fire Co. Humane Fire Company, Washington Hose Company, Friendship Fire Company, Phœnix Hose Company, Columbia Fire Company.

Special Division—Marshal, Thomas I. Russell, Water Witch Fire Company, Wilmington, Del.; Aids, Noah D. Taylor, Liberty, No. 1, Jersey City; John Busch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Water Witch Fire Company, Wilmington, Del.; Liberty Fire Company, Reading, Pa.; Phœnix Hose Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; delegation from Norwich, Conn.; delegation from Salem, Mass.; delegation from Trenton, N. J.; delegation from Altoona, Pa.; delegation from Camden, N. J.; delegation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; delegation from Jersey City, N. J.

Fourth Division—Marshal, Lewis P. Bogia, Diligent Hose Company; Aids, John G. Hollick, Jr., Good Will Fire Company; William Nagle, Diligent Hose Company. Philadelphia Fire Company, Fame Hose Company, Weccacoe Fire Company, Diligent Hose Company, Good Will Fire Company.

Fifth Division—Marshal, Albert H. Ladner, United States Hose Company; Aids, Harry Clark, Niagara Hose Company, Henry Welbank, Fairmount Fire Company. Fairmount Fire Company, United States Hose Company, Monroe Fire Company, Niagara Hose Company.

Sixth Division—Marshal, Thomas R. Reed, Northern Liberty Hose Company; Aids, James McCue, Independence Fire Company; P. J. Donnelly, America Hose Company; Western Fire Company, Northern Liberty Hose Company, Independence Fire Company, America Hose Company, Good Will Hose Company.

Seventh Division—Marshal, William G. Simon, Union Hose Company; Aids, George Blankley, West Philadelphia Hose Company; W. B. Freas, Germantown Hose Company; Moyamensing Hose Company, Germantown Hose Company, Excelsior Hose Company, Union Hose Company, West Philadelphia Hose Company.

The Lyle Monument Association formed on Broad street, above Spring Garden, where they were joined by the department. The whole column then countermarched down Broad to Chesnut, thence to Fifth, thence to Arch, thence to Ninth, thence to Ridge avenue, thence to Eleventh, thence to Parrish, thence to Broad, thence to Penn Township Line road, thence to Old Oaks Cemetery. Arrived at the cemetery, a hollow square was formed about the monument. The chairman of the Building Committee then made his report, and the monument was unveiled, the bands playing "Hail to the Chief;" then followed a prayer by the officiating clergyman, after which Charles W. Brooke, Esq., delivered the following address:—

The Address by Charles W. Brooke, Esq.

Over two years ago, in the apparent flush and vigor of health, suddenly and without warning, the dread summons of the Almighty came to him whom to-day we honor and lament, and bade him join the innumerable caravan of the dead.

In the solitude of his room with no fond voice to soothe his parting hour; no hand to grasp in friendly, sacred grief his own before his spirit left its earthly tenement, his mandate came; and those who but a few short hours before had heard his voice in cheering, kindly greeting, and had met with him busy in the haunts of men, and bustling in the avenues of life; stood with blanched cheeks and quickly beating hearts, and "sorrow wondering eyes," aghast at the awful intelligence of the Destroyer's work. Strong men, rough and uncouth of manner of speech, turned aside to hide the tears that came to tell the anguish of their hearts into their eyes; the gloom of a great grief pervaded the city, and the awful realization of the force and truth of that warning, "In the midst of life we are in death," came to all.

He who had braved a thousand times, amid the crackling timbers and the falling ruins, the dread reaper in the fields of life, escaped the perils and the dangers that were his daily surroundings, and yielded to thee, O! Death, in the solemn stillness and quiet of his own apartment, passing from life into eternity—no man knoweth how—and answering the summons of his Judge—no man knoweth when. Truly

"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

And yet death is the common lot of all. "All that live shall die, passing through nature into eternity," but blest is he, and great his victory over death, who leaves behind him the memory of an unsullied and a spotless name as heritage to those who mourn his loss, who builds his monument within the hearts of loving friends, and writes his epitaph in good and noble deeds.

Yet to the living also, as to the dead, is this an occasion of honor, for it indicates that "though death may destroy association, and remove from us all that we know or see of those we hold most dear, yet memory, through the eye of faith, will lift the impenetrable veil, and peering beyond the grave, still animate the heart with loving sympathy.

To those especially entrusted with the conniction of this work, praise is particularly due, for they have succeeded in giving a lasting expression, amid every adverse circumstance, of the feeling that suggested the perpetuation in this form of the record of the esteem and affection felt for the departed "Chief." 'Tis not the cold, dull marble that bespeaks his greatness; but the hearts that prompted, and the affection that executed, this monument to worth and merit.

Music and the benediction followed, and the assemblage dispersed.

Description of the Monument.

The following is a description of the monument:—

It consists of a statue of the deceased, six feet eleven inches in height, raised upon a pedestal fifteen feet in height, both cut out of Italian marble. It was executed at the establishment of Mr. Andrew Alexander, at Eleventh and Parrish streets, and Mr. Alfred Stauch, the sculptor, has done his work in the most skilful, artistic, and highly satisfactory manner.

The statue represents the late Chief standing in an easy and natural attitude, in front of a fire-plug. He is clad in the habiliments of his office, with head uncovered. On the left lapel of his coat is his badge. In his right hand there is a horn, and in his left hand he holds his hat, with the frontispiece inscribed "Chief Engineer D. M. L." prominently displayed.

Mr. Stauch has made a very fine likeness of the deceased, and the many friends of Mr. Lyle, who have viewed the figure while it progressed, have complimented the artist highly for the correct and successful manner in which he has portrayed the features of the late Chief.

Of the base, the cap is highly ornamented, the prominent features being a laurel wreath, a monogram, "D. M. L.," and a wreath of oak leaf branches. On the front of the die are the emblems of the Fire Department—horn, hook, etc. Beneath these is the inscription showing to whose memory the monument is erected. On the reverse of the die are the names of the fire companies composing the Lyle Monument Association. This base has a sub-base of Pennsylvania blue marble cut so as to represent small square blocks.

Mr. Stauch, who has proved himself so competent for the work, commenced the model in the spring of 1868. This was completed in a few weeks, and then cutting the figure out of marble was begun. There were several delays from various causes, but within a couple of months past the work was resumed vigorously and pushed to a successful completion.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who had charge of the work:—

Building Committee—Henry A. Cook, Chairman, Charles M. Englehart, Joseph Wagner, Jr., John B. Wiegner, Peter C. Ellmaker.

Committee on Location—P. C. Ellmaker, John G. Butler, John H. Fleming, P. J. Donnelly.

Finance Committee—Michael B. Lynch, William Y. Campbell, Clement C. Clay, William McDevitt.

FRANCE.

Particulars of the "Affair" of February 7—The Barricading—Protest of the "Marseillaiss" Editors—The Debate on Rochefort's Arrest in the Corps Legislatif.

Extent of the Barricades.

The English papers relate the progress of the recent affair of the barricades in Paris:—At about 10 o'clock on February 7, numerous groups of people appeared in the Rue Aboukir, but no serious disorder is reported. Half an hour later an attempt was made to throw up barricades in the Faubourg du Temple, and also in the neighborhood of the Courcine Barracks. Carriages and omnibuses were upset, but the presence of the police sufficed to disperse the rioters. About the same time six omnibuses had been overturned in the Rue de Paris, at Belleville, and a somewhat imposing barricade was thus formed.

At the barricade which was erected early on the morning of February 8, in the Rue de Paris, Belleville, fifteen persons engaged in defending it were arrested. A Commissary of Police named Lombard was wounded on the left side of his chest by a bayonet thrust. Some distance from this spot a Sergent de Ville was struck in the breast by a revolver. At 12 30 this morning the rioters broke into the gunshop of M. Lefaucheux, Rue Lafayette, and decamped with 40 muskets and 360 revolvers.

The total number of arrests effected on February 8 is 150. M. Flourens is still at large. The latter and M. Bologee prevented the assassination of the Commissary of Police, who was dragged into the street by the crowd after closing the meeting in the Rue de Flandres.

Only one serious conflict occurred during the day, and this was on the Rue Oberkampf, where a barricade was removed by the Gardes de Paris. The troops did not make use of their arms. Some stray revolver shots came from the ranks of the rioters, and one police agent was most severely wounded. About 100 ringleaders and others carrying arms were arrested. It is stated that ten strong barricades were still left during the night, chiefly in the Rue du Temple, Rue St. Maur, and Rue Oberkampf, and also on the Quay Valmy. They were formed by overturned carriages, omnibuses, and building materials. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* mentions some attempts at throwing up barricades in the Quartier du Temple, stating, however, that no resistance was offered, and, consequently, there was no conflict.

Accounts published both in the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* confirm the statement that a large number of the rioters have been severely wounded by swordcuts or staves in the encounters which had occurred at various points.

An article appears in the *Reforme* of the 9th, signed by M. Flourens, in which the writer narrates the ineffectual attempts made by him on the 7th to erect barricades and organize a revolution.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes on Feb. 8:—The impetuous Flourens rushed back into the hall and announced to an excited public that Rochefort was arrested. At the same time he exclaimed, "Citizens, I hereby declare myself an insurgent." Suiting the action to the word he drew a revolver and fired a shot in the air as the signal for the commencement of civil war. Several men then produced pistols and cutlasses and rallied round him. The police judging that they were not strong enough to deal with such a mob without bloodshed, disappeared as if by enchantment. But the unfortunate Commissary of Police, who, wearing his official scarf, was sitting in a chair on the platform, in pursuance of the disagreeable duty imposed on him of watching the proceedings of public meetings, could not get away in time. Flurens put a pistol to his throat and said, "I arrest you in the name of the republic. If you resist I will kill you." The whole party then went out into the street, Flourens dragging the Commissary of Police by the collar as a prisoner of war, while the mob shouted, "Bravo!" "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Rochefort!" "Down with assassins!"

Protest of the Editors of the "Marseillaise."

On February 8, the remaining editors of the *Marseillaise* signed the following protest:—

Yesterday evening Henri Rochefort, deputy of the First Circumscription, was arrested by the police under the orders of M. Emile Ollivier, at the moment he was about to enter the hall of the *Marseillaise* hired by him to meet his electors. He was arrested in the midst of them, faithful to the last to his mandate. Never did so sanguinary an affront fall upon the cheek of the people. It is the 2d of December recommenced, but this time in conjunction with the men of the Rue de Poitiers. The outrage only strikes the democracy, which alone remains in the breach. The democracy in 1851 was a party; in 1870 it is the whole nation. It is more than an insult; it is a provocation. Colleagues, friends, co-religionists of Rochefort, we shall continue to wave aloft the flag which he held, and which he will soon rejoin, unless it be snatched from our hands. This flag is the flag of democratic socialism, of *revendication implacable*. It is the flag of the people. It will lead us to victory the day that the people desire it.

Debate on the Arrest of Rochefort.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body on February 9, M. Jules Ferry maintained that the action taken by the Government was illegal. M. Ollivier, the Minister of Justice, refuted this statement, and expressed surprise that the Ministry should be accused of causing occurrences which it had every reason to regret. He added, "The question of law is perfectly simple. Private meetings do not come within the jurisdiction of the authorities, and if such gatherings were to be dissolved the Minister of the Interior would not be doing his duty, but the meetings now in question were public meetings disguised. This fact is proved by the report of the proceedings. However, justice will have to decide upon the matter, and if a decision to the contrary should be arrived at reparation would be made." M. Ollivier concluded thus:—"It is not possible that order can be seriously compromised. We are fighting not for order, but for liberty." (Cheers.) After speeches from MM. Pelletan and Pinard the Chamber passed to the order of the day. M. Jules Ferry thereupon asked for explanations relative to the arrest of the writers and staff of the *Marseillaise*. M. Ollivier said:—"No arrest has been ordered by the Government. Judicial proceedings have commenced. I have nothing more to add." M. Ferry exclaimed:—"The administration of justice is supremely suspected." This exclamation was received with loud marks of dissent and cries of "Order," and, amid great tumult, M. Jules Ferry was called to order by the President.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes on February 8:—It is universally admitted that M. Gambetta, by his speech against Rochefort's arrest, placed himself in the first rank of Parliamentary orators. This is said not only by opposition journals but by the *quasi*-allied *Debats* and the entirely Ministerial *Constitutionnel*. M. Gambetta quite agreed with M. Ollivier that when Rochefort was stripped of his Parliamentary privileges by a first vote there was no legal reason why the judgment obtained against him should not be carried out to its legitimate consequences—namely, execution. But he thought that by an exercise of Parliamentary prerogative the House might give an efficient injunction to the Minister of Justice to suspend the execution of the judgment, and he thought such an injunction called for by high political considerations.

The trifling sentence of six months' imprisonment showed that the judges did not think the offense very serious. "Where, therefore," he asked, "was the necessity to execute it immediately, at the terrible cost of a political perturbation, an interference with the privileges of deputies, which, as a general rule, it was desirable to maintain, and of a suspension of the representation of an important constituency for the rest of the session?" The considerable number of forty-five deputies voted with M. Gambetta. In the division list are names not usually found in the ranks of the Left, and among them the staunch Breton Bonapartist, the Marquis de Pire, who exctaimed, when the numbers of the division were proclaimed, "Yes, the Corps Legislatif has adopted, but has at the same time abdicated."

M. Thiers on the Benefits of Protection.

In the masterly speech in which M. Thiers reviewed the replies made to his argument on the 22d ult. he said:—

What is the course then left you to pursue? It is to renounce all the industries I have named, and produce nothing but wine. But I ask you, "Can you make wine at Rouen or at Valenciennes?" You know the situation and history of Portugal. If there is a country which could limit herself to wine it is Portugal. Now, every one knows, and it is great ignorance not to know what has become of Portugal. Well, if France would voluntarily renounce the cotton, woollen, iron, and all the agricultural industries, it would be believed that she had fallen into a state of lunacy. It is said, and here is the great argument, that all industries not temporarily protected are monopolies, and we are told that to enrich monopolists taxes are thus laid on all the productions of France. Monopoly! You shall see how little those who maintain this theory have reflected. They may have read or written a good deal, but it appears to me that they have reflected very little, because they have failed to observe incontestable facts. You declare that every industry permanently protected is a monopoly. Well! There is a monopoly, it is true; but do you know on what side? It is not on the side of France, but on that of the foreigner. Do you know the purpose of this supposed monopoly established, they say, for the profit of some Frenchmen? To destroy foreign monopoly. At the first mention of this truth it is not understood by every one. I shall render it plain to all. Yes! the supposed French monopoly prevents foreign monopoly, and I shall cite facts from 50 years ago; others within fewer years. During the wars of the Empire, for example, when France and England alone manufactured cotton in Europe, what was the price of a kilogramme (2 1-10 pounds) of cotton yarn which to-day costs nearly three francs? It was, during the war of the Empire, as high as 27 francs. It is true that at that time the price of the raw material was very high, because of the war. But peace came, and do you know what paid in 1815 for the kilogramme of cotton yarn which now sells for three francs? The price was 14 francs! How did it fall from 14 to 3 francs? There was at that time prohibition, but despite all the customs lines, there was communication between the two markets not alone on the seaboard, but over our entire continental frontier. According as French production developed (there was mechanical progress, it is true, but there was also French competition opposed to English), the price fell from 14 francs to 12, to 10, to 6, to 5, and is today at 3 francs. What then has been the effect of the pretended monopoly accorded to French industry? Don't you see it? It compelled the foreigner to reduce his price from 14 to 3 francs. It is this competition created against the foreigner which destroyed his monopoly, and while you accord 5, 10, or 15 sous, if you wish, for the protection of the national product, you compel the foreign product to fall 5 and 4 francs. These are facts which extend to 50 years. I shall cite some which date from a nearer period. When the flax industry had been destroyed in France by the establishment in England of spinning machinery, the price of linen advanced at once to an exorbitant price. There was only an insignificannt duty, and the market was under the control of the English. Do you know how much the kilogramme of linen yarn, which sells to-day for 3 francs, sold for at that time? It sold for 7 francs. Soon, owing to the protection of 5 per cent. which I accorded, and then 20 per cent. given by M. Duchatel, the French linen industry reappeared, and gradually advanced so as to be able to meet the demands of France. Thus the French product, which you call the product of monopoly, because it was protected by a trifling duty, compelled foreign monopoly to cease, and to reduce from 7 francs to 3 francs 20 centimes. This example brings us to twenty years ago. Do you wish for one more recent? Do you know how much the metrical quintal of coal cost at Marseilles, and in the Italian ports, twenty-five years ago, before the mines of the Grand Combe were developed as they have been, and before railroads were in communication with the port of Marseilles? The metrinal quintal of coal, including freight and other charges, cost at one time as high as five francs, but fell to four francs fifty centimes. Now, what has it fallen to since the coals of the Grand Combe come to Marseilles? It has reduced to three francs, and is sold at that price in the port of Genoa. Because, I repeat, the national product competed with the foreign, and instead of creating a monopoly to the profit of France, it removed a monopoly which was entirely to the advantage of the foreigner. M. Thiers proceeded to illustrate the subject further, by citing the case of a pitchy substance (*brai*) which lately came into extensive use in France. It advanced from forty to seventy francs in England, where the French makers procured it, but it has fallen to about forty francs since the French determined to make it themselves.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870.

There is an entire suspension of business in all the Government offices, as also at the insurance offices and Stock Board, and we have no financial reports to make to-day. The bank statement is, on the whole, a favorable one. The deposits have increased $227,517 and the specie $111,501. On the other hand, the loans have been contracted $83,365, owing to a falling off in the demand. There is also a decrease in the legal-tender reserves of $103,466. There is no borrowing or lending to-day, and, judging by appearances, the 138th anniversary of General Washington's birthday will be very generally observed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—The Commercial Exchange, the banks, and the public institutions generally were closed to-day, and the transactions in Breadstuffs, Cotton, Groceries, Provisions, Wool, etc., were of an unimportant character.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Courts-Martial Sentences Approved by the President—Naval Officers Dismissed the Service—Fire at Lambertville, N. J., and Firemen Benumbed with Cold—Work in the Navy Yards to be Resumed.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resumption of Work in the Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Robeson to-day telegraphed to the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to resume work in the Construction and Repairing and Steam Engineering Departments of that yard, re-employing the same men who were suspended when the work was stopped.

Midshipman's Name Dropped.

Midshipman Henry Harris, U. S. N., having been reported by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy as deficient in conduct, the Secretary of the Navy has caused his name to be dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy.

Another Court-Martial.

The sentence of a naval general court-martial in the case of Surgeon William Johnson, Jr., U. S. N., late of the U. S. S. Jamestown, Pacific fleet, to be dismissed the service of the United States, having been approved by the President, Secretary Robeson has given orders that he will no longer be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy.

Naval Matters.

Despatches just received at the Navy Department from the Mare Island Navy Yard state that the U. S. steamer Saranac, Commander P. C. Johnson, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Turner, sailed on the 11th instant.

U. S. steamers Saginaw, Lieutenant-Commander M. Sycard, and St. Mary's, Commander F. J. Harris, have gone into commission at that yard.

Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding South Atlantic fleet, arrived in his flag-ship, the Lancaster, at Rio de Janeiro on the 15th of January.

Washington's Birthday.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated by the temperance men of this city by a grand temperance meeting in the Congregational Church. All the Executive Departments and banks are closed. The weather is the coldest of the season.

Dismissal of a Paymaster from the Naval Service.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The following general order has been issued by the Navy Department in the case of Paymaster Thomas C. Masten, United States Navy:—

I. At a naval general court-martial convened at the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., January 5, 1870, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 21, 1869, of which Commodore John M. Berrien, U. S. N., was President, was tried Paymaster Thos. C. Masten, U. S. N., upon the following charges and specifications;—

Charge I—*Neglect of Official Duty.* Specification—In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in the United States Navy, on or about the twenty-eighth day of October, 1869, at or near Norfolk, Virginia, being then attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, and being then and there ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to Paymaster T. T. Caswell, United States Navy, all the public stores, accounts and money in his, said Masten's charge as such inspector, and to render his accounts for settlement, did then and there neglect and hath ever since neglected, to make such transfer and to render such accounts.

Charge II—*Disobedience of Orders.* Specification—In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in the United States navy, on or about the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at or near Norfolk, Virginia, being then attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, and being then and there ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to Paymaster T. T. Caswell, United States navy, all the public stores, accounts, and money in his, said Masten's, charge as Paymaster and Inspector, and to render his accounts for settlement, did then and there neglect, and hath ever since neglected, to make such transfer and to render such accounts.

Charge III—*Absence without Leave.* Specification—In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in the United States Navy, attached to and doing duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, on or about the 9th day of October, 1869, did then and there, without leave, absent himself from said Navy Yard and from his duty as Paymaster and Inspector, and did remain so absent until on or about the 17th day of said October.

Charge IV.—*Scandalous and Unofficerlike Conduct.* Specification—In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in the United States Navy, attached to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, on or about the 28th day of October, 1869, being then and there by the Secretary of the Navy detached from said post and ordered to turn over the property in his charge to Paymaster T. T. Caswell, U. S. Navy, and to render to the Navy Department his accounts for settlement, did then and there disregard said orders, and hath ever since disregarded them, and did then and there depart from said Navy Yard and go to parts unknown, without reporting, as by the regulations required, his address to the Navy Department, but concealed his address and place of abode from the said department, and hath ever since kept the said department unadvised thereof.

To each of these charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Guilty."

The Court found the accused Paymaster Thomas C. Masten, U. S. N., of the charges and specifications preferred against him, "Guilty by plea." The Court thereupon sentenced the accused as follows:—"To be dismissed from the service of the United States.

II. Pursuant to Section 1, Article 19 of the Act of Congress for the better government of the navy of the United States, approved July 17, 1862, the sentence in this case has been submitted to the President and he has approved the same.

III. Paymaster Thomas C. Masten, U. S. Navy, will accordingly from the date of this order be no longer regarded as an officer in the United States Navy.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Railway Sued for Damages.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—Felix Van Ruth has brought a suit against the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company for $50,000 damages, for a comminuted fracture of the collar-bone sustained through alleged negligence of defendants.

FROM THE WEST.

Woman Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The Legislature has amended the Public School law so as to allow women to vote in matters relating to the public schools.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Destructive Fire—Firemen Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 22.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the stables in rear of the large stove and tin establishment of Joseph Miller & Co., on Church street. The strong wind prevailing at the time carried sparks to adjoining stables and carriage house, belonging to Mr. John Carson, proprietor of Belmont House, and before the fire-engines could be brought into requisition the entire property was enveloped in flames. As soon as the fireman got to work they directed their efforts to save the adjoining buildings, which were in imminent danger, and had it not been for their almost superhuman exertions the Belmont House, Lyceum Hall, Miller's stove and tin warehouse, Butterfoss' extensive fruit-canning establishment, and several other buildings would have been totally destroyed.

Fortunately for the town, the Fire Department was in perfect working order, otherwise the destruction would have been immense. Many of the firemen were carried away exhausted and benumbed by the extreme cold.

The loss is estimated at $10,000, partially insured in Northampton, of Easton; Commonwealth, of New York; and Mutual, of Huntingdon county, New Jersey.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Rains in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Heavy rains continue to prevail throughout the State. Business will be suspended to-morrow, and the various public offices will be closed.

Musical Festival.

The hotels are crowded with people from the interior to attend the Camilla Urso Festival. The banks and the principal business houses will be closed on account of the afternoon concerts. The board of brokers will hold only one daily session. The Mercantile Library Association have decided to tender to Camilla Urso, a grand complimentary ball, on the 25th instant, in acknowledgment of the services rendered that Association.

San Francisco Markets.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very quiet at $1·40@1·65. Legal tenders, 85c.

FROM THE DOMIOION.

The Bill of Rights.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A letter to the St. Paul *Press*, dated Pembina, Feb. 10, brings intelligence from Winnipeg to the effect that William McFarish, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and Dr. Cowan, also a prominent officer of the Hudson Bay Company, had been detected tampering with members of the Provisional Council in order to defeat the final adoption of the Bill of rights, whereupon General Reille had both arrested and placed in confinement.

The letter also says G. Bonningatine, a leading Canadian, took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government and was restored in his former office. The postmaster at Winnipeg endeavored to gain access to the prisoners, and being refused threatened to raise a force to liberate them, whereupon he was also arrested and placed in confinement.

A private letter says Reille is not yet defunct, and if the agents of Canada persist in attempting to corrupt the representatives of the people there will be serious trouble.

A special to the *Tribune* gives the particulars of the disaster to the steamer Emma No. 3, substantially the same as reported.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22—Noon.—Consols open at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88⅞; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 22½; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—Noon.—Cotton opens firmer; middling uplands, 11¼@11⅜d.; middling Orleans,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE MEANING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STRIFE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The present struggle in the Democratic party has a meaning which will not appear to a casual observer. We see two factions eagerly warring upon each other, sacrificing the triumphs of party and their principles to personal spite and aggrandizement. The Manhattan Club and the Sixth ward have formed an alliance, at the head of which we see Samuel J. Tilden and Mike Norton, supported by a sensation opera bouffe newspaper and a subsidized organ of the roughs and thieves of this city. Thus far they have done nothing except to prevent the party from carrying out its pledges. The end of the intrigue, as it now seems, will be to destroy the Democracy as an organization, continue Republican ascendancy for twenty years, and secure the re-election of General Grant in 1872.

This proposition may seem to be rather sweeping. But let us consider it. At the last election the Democratic party, marshalled by the Tammany chiefs, carried New York against the tremendous popularity of General Grant. The soldier's reputation swept over the country and overthrew every element of Democratic strength. Far off in California there was a little successful opposition from local irritation occasioned by the Chinese immigration. In Kentucky and Maryland and Delaware there was a kind of feudal Middle Ages devotion to slavery and the plantation Democracy which still survived the war, something like the whipping post and pillory and lottery wheel, which in those States even yet resist the march of reason and religion. Here in New York we had a liberal, progressive Democratic organization, recognizing the lessons of the war and willing to bring itself in line with inevitable events. Upon war issues it made a battle and won it. In the submerging flood which covered the country with radicalism, scarcely leaving a spot large enough for a Democratic dove to rest its feet, the Democracy of New York remained intact, luminous, organized, and triumphant. To New York the country looked for deliverance, and to its Democracy the beginning of the reaction, which would enable it to elect General Hancock, or Judge Chase, or some acceptable leader, in 1872.

On the contrary, what do we see? The triumphant army is dissolving into a mob. What is its earliest duty? Certainly those municipal reforms which even Republicans believe to be necessary for the good government of the city of New York. We have a charter which is a thing of shreds and patches—rag after rag sewed on to the original until nothing remains but an ungainly and unsuitable garment. Plainly the first duty of this triumphant party, pledged as it is to the amplest measure of reform, and committed over and over again to the destruction of the existing commissions, is to give us a charter which shall be the enactment of the people's will into law, the establishment upon a substantial basis of the true Democratic principle. There can be no easier, no more necessary work. The party is pledged to it—the Democratic party of the country looks for it with anxious eyes. Upon its success will depend the general triumph of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign.

A harmonious Democracy quietly proceeding to the work of reform, and showing, by the energy and vigilance of its legislation, that moderation which is the strength and beauty of victory, would have produced upon the country a profound impression. It would have been as a beacon set upon a hill shedding its light far and near. Its example would have stimulated the enthusiasm of followers, added new recruits, and organized a successful campaign for 1872. All this is sacrificed to a petty and disgraceful struggle for spoils, and to-day the Republican managers virtually dictate the policy of the Democratic party. A few malcontents, allied with the radical politicians, control the legislation of the State. They are cheered on to their work by a couple of newspapers, which profess to be Democratic, but are really Republican in disguise. Under the pretext of reforming the party they are paralyzing it. A great part of the session has passed and nothing is done—nothing is heard but the quarrels of Sweeny and Norton, Tweed and Genet. What does the country care for these men—for their griefs, their ambitions, their aspirations, their sorrows? Is there anything in Mr. Norton and Mr. Genet that the Democracy of the country shall prefer them to Mr. Sweeny or Mr. Tweed, or, at least, so strenuously that all good works and every wise measure of legislation must be arrested? Are their ambitions and quarrels so sacred that the Democratic party must be destroyed at their whim?

Here the quarrel is, and it can have but one result. General Grant will be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and walk the track as easily as Lincoln did in 1860, when the Democratic party was rent by the ambition of Douglas and Breckinridge. If the party cannot hold together in New York, where its power has stood every assault and triumphed in the darkest hours, where can it stand, of what use is it, and why not say its usefulness is over—cut it down as something that cumbereth the ground? This will be the answer of the country to the unseemly quarrels that now disgrace the Democratic councils at Albany. The wisdom and patience and moderation of General Grant, especially his financial policy, will strengthen the Republican party. The folly of the Democracy will make him a representative radical candidate, and the radicals will profit by the weakness and unholy ambition now shown at Albany, to sweep the country with Grant, and re-elect him by even a larger majority than that he received in 1868.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

We can never legislate virtue against vice, and any attempt to achieve purely moral results by enactments of Congress will certainly fail. The moral law carries with it its own penalty. We cannot make men good by declaring that all men must be good. That declaration was made on Sinai, and mere men cannot amend or strengthen it. We are taught to do good—by moral example—by education—by a knowledge of the blessing and comfort and honor that come from a careful distinction between what is good and what is evil. Law fulfills its mission when it protects society from the effects of evil men and evil deeds. Religion and education must do the rest.

This is the main reason for our dislike to General Cullom's Mormon bill. The measure proposes to do by force what can only be done by reason. The Mormon question has not yet presented itself as an aggressive political fact. We have never allowed the Mormon people any voice in our Government, or any existence but that of territorial abeyance. Now and then we have had Mormon scandals, but they vanisher before a resolute Federal presence. The "war" that was menaced in Buchanan's time was as much a contractor's war as anything else, and practically ended with the transportation of supplies. The Mormons are practically aliens. They gain nearly all of their proselytes in foreign countries. We rarely hear of a Mormon colony in the East. Here and there in the slums sometimes we hear of Mormon missionaries and conversions to the gospel of Smith, but as a faith it has made no impression upon civilization. This result has been attained without law. Reason and religion have done it all. The Mormon felt that he was a moral outlaw, and he sought immunity and growth in a territory of his own. There he has lived, mainly thrifty, industrious, full of enterprise and vigor, under the sway of a rude Cromwell, adding wealth to the republic. In a material way, Mormonism has been a gain to the country. It taught us what could be done in the far deserts. It was the pioneer of immigration and settlement beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Mormon has been useful as a tiller of the soil—a builder of cities and railways, and in reclaiming from the wilderness a garden of surpassing fertility and beauty.

If there has been any moral example to us in the Mormon faith, it has been good. Our people who live decently and lawfully, and eschew heathenism and vain things, have had no better incentive than the Mormon practice. Nearer home we find Communists who believe in interchanging wives, and Shakers, who practise celibacy, and disciples of promiscuous marriage and "affinities." Bad as Mormonism is, the Oneida Community is far worse—nay, it has the element of blasphemy; for while the Mormon sins in the name of a mock apostle and a grotesque faith, the Communist pretends to live in the Gospel of Jesus Christ as taught by him and his followers. And yet we allow Oneida to remain unchallenged and under the protection of our laws. Its leaders do business in New York city, and we hear of no law penalty and no proposed army of extirpation. We have social customs in New York city as bad as Mormonism and Communism, which are not even under the surveillance of the police. We tolerate them, and find consolation by calling them "necessary evils." We see sin at our own door, and should meet it here, if we propose to make any reform. Why go to Utah with any army to conquer a social and religious evil which has a darker counterpart in New York?

So long as Mormonism is a religious and moral fault, we must combat it with religious and moral influences. Christ's Gospel cannot be preached by artillery and riflemen. The moment we war upon a religion we make it a power, give it new life, stimulate its friends, arouse dormant compliance into enthusiastic devotion and sympathy, attract followers and converts, and in the end fail in the effort of aggression. The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church, and the moment we use fire and faggot to tear down, we build up. Already, in the Mormon country, there are abundant evidences of disintegration. Brigham Young, who has ruled his Church and territory with a vigor and genius that remind us of Cromwell—and upon whose brain and will the whole fabric has rested—is now an old man, and must soon pass away. The railway has opened Utah to a stream of penetrating and disenchanting light. Time and progress and good example, and the influence of Christ's Gospel, will conquer Mormonism. The law must let it alone—unless it becomes an element of disorder.

A YEAR OF FREE-TRADE AGITATION.

From the N. Y. World.

The growth of free-trade principles during the past year has been in startling contrast to the indifference upon the subject which had prevailed since 1860. The *World*, and some other public journals, all along bore testimony to the truth that freedom of exchange is the right of every American, and is essential to prosperous national growth. But for weary years it was but too evident that all we could say upon this subject was as "the voice of one crying in the desert," so few were those who seemed to care either for their own interests or the rights of their neighbors in this matter. The most unanswerable proofs of the national folly of "protection" were apparently unheeded; nor was any greater attention seemingly excited by appeals addressed to the sympathies of the benevolent, pointing out the needless burdens imposed upon the poorer classes for the benefit of the "protected" monopolists.

It is but little over a year since Commissioner Wells was still an avowed protectionist. The language which he then publicly used would now sound equally strange to his friends and to his enemies. It is scarcely a year since Massachusetts was thought to be irreclaimably wedded to protectionist fallacies. To-day the proposed extortions of Mr. Schenck's new tariff bill are denounced by the leading Massachusetts newspapers; and Boston even has done something in the way of an organized movement for tariff reform, thus rendering to the free trade cause assistance which has been all the more appreciated as coming from a quarter whence so little help was expected.

But while there has been this marked advance during the year, it is still more instructive to note the change that has taken place within the last few months. One of our leading newspapers, whose pride it is to play the weathercock to popular breezes, said last fall that free trade was a good subject for debating societies, but was a question of no real practical importance. At that time no one, however sanguine, would have thought it possible that, within so brief a period as has since elapsed, such resolutions as those proposed in Congress by Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, could receive the vote which they did. That the protectionists should only have been able to count a majority of eleven votes against these resolutions—that such a slim majority was the best that could be mustered by the advocates of a monopoly, so lately all powerful—this victory has been felt by them to be equivalent to a moral defeat.

We have pointed out a few of the more striking signs of the change which has occurred; but every one of our readers will probably be able to recall other illustrations of it from his own experience. The altered tone of public sentiment is so great that none can have failed to note some of its indications.

For this happy revolution in opinion, free-traders are largely indebted to the persistent and most successful labors of the American Free Trade League. Its managers have discharged the trust which they took upon themselves in a way which deserves the thanks of the community. The disinterested public spirit which has induced these leading citizens of New York to devote so much of their time to this work and to give so largely of their means, deserves and should receive from all an ample recognition as well as liberal support.

GRANT'S PUP.

From the N. Y. World.

Somebody who wanted an office sent Grant a "pup." The animal was transmitted by express, and it reached the Presidential mansion encumbered with charges and fleas. The President declined to liquidate the former or tolerate the latter, so the beast, with his accumulated insects and liabilities, reverted to the express company, whose premises he made uncomfortable by howling at the superintendent and biting the clerks; so he was finally presented to a colored citizen, whose knowledge of pups enabled him to discern beneath the hungry, discontented exterior of his new acquisition indications of blood and breeding. The animal, in fact, turned out to have a pedigree as long as one of Cotton Mather's sermons, and his identification excited considerable interest in the select dog circles of the capital. The President is said to have repented him of the precipitancy with which he rejected so choice an animal, and to have instructed Dent to open negotiations with his colored possessor. The embassy has thus far turned out a failure. The plebeian retains the pup, and the President, pupless, peaks and pines, and the eager ambassador jingles his rejected ducats, and doubtless laments that a certificate of the brute's genealogical advantages was not pasted upon his inferior regions, so that the recipient might have been made aware of the quality of the animal before he rejected him. The situation at present is rather difficult and complicated, and we can suggest only one method of solution. Butler and the President are friends. Butler has a striking talent for acquiring possession of property which its owners don't want to part with. He is like Antiochus, of whom Lucian tells us:—

"Since Antiochus set eyes upon Lysimachus' pad,
No chance of setting eyes on it Lysimachus has had."

Let him steal the pup and give it to his friend. He needn't be afraid of being bitten. No dog could bite him and live. And the delicate bit of service would draw closer the bonds which unite in loving fraternity the great soldier of Vicksburg and the Wilderness and the greater soldier of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.

CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

From the London Saturday Review.

A courteous exchange of letters between Count Bismark and Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador, possesses the smallest possible importance. Like all other powers to which the Chinese Mission was accredited, and with comparatively little interest in the subject-matter of the negotiations, the North German Confederation readily acknowledges the right of the Chinese Government to be treated with justice and with reasonable deference. Mr. Burlingame acknowledges that there is great diversity of opinion on the question whether the Chinese treaties ought, as they were forcibly imposed, to be maintained in efficiency by similar pressure; but his own conclusion that the continuous application of force is inadmissible is supported by the declarations of the American Government, of Lord Clarendon, and of the Emperor of the French. The conclusion of a treaty with the United States, while other Governments confined themselves to diplomatic correspondence, is explained by the provisions which were thought necessary for the protection of Chinese immigrants in California. "A treaty," according to Mr. Burlingame, "being the supreme law of the land, overrides the obnoxious local legislation." It may be hoped that the people of California, who impose a special tax on the Chinese in spite of the Federal Constitution, will be impressed with deeper respect for another and newer supreme law of the land. The Secretary of State who assented to the treaty, and the Senate which ratified it, were perhaps not aware that the only object of the arrangement was the protection of Chinese laborers in California. Writers in newspapers who enthusiastically welcomed Mr. Burlingame and his mission said little about the immigrants, and much about the influence which the United States were to acquire by exhibiting to the Chinese Government an amicable and liberal disposition which would contrast favorably with the exacting policy of England. It has since appeared that the English Government is bent on restraining the excessive zeal of its local functionaries, and that it has readily acceded to the general doctrines which Mr. Burlingame was instructed to propound. It has of late been doubted whether the Chinese Government, notwithstanding its ratification of the treaty, reposed serious confidence in its American emissary, although there is no question of his perfect good faith. It happens that the American merchants resident in China utterly distrust the fine sentiments which Mr. Burlingame attributes to his employers; and, as the entire foreign community is accustomed to act in harmony, the benevolent intentions of the various governments are not unlikely to meet with neglect or with passive resistance. It was not the business of the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation to be less explicit then the English or French Ministers in repudiating the contingent employment of force. It is well known that Count Bismark regards with insuperable aversion all resort, either in Europe or in Asia, to any but verbal arguments, and at present the commerce of North Germany with China is not of primary importance; yet if a Prussian naval officer stationed in Chinese waters were to withhold protection from a maltreated countryman he would probably find but an insufficient defense in an appeal to Count Bismark's recorded opinions in favor of peaceable methods.

In illustration of the readiness of the Chinese Government to appreciate the liberality of the Western powers, Mr. Burlingame refers to Sir Rutherford Alcock's recent treaty as containing large concessions to foreign trade. It happens, unluckily for his argument, that the committee of London merchants have applied to the English Government to abstain from ratifying the treaty. In their opinion it is better not to modify the arrangements of Lord Elgin, except for the purpose either of obtaining some considerable advantage, or of relieving the Chinese Government from any unforeseen injustice which might be caused by the operation of the treaty. Although their general argument is not convincing, it is evident that those who are most interested in the trade attach little importance to the concessions which Mr. Burlingame excusably exaggerates. It is impossible for those who have neither local knowledge nor familiarity with the details of Chinese commerce to form a definite judgment of the value of the new stipulations. It is evident that the bargain which has been struck is not exclusively advantageous to Europeans, and in some instances the Chinese Government seems adroitly to have profited by the vexatious practices which it has promoted or tolerated. The claim of transit dues between one province and another had been a constant source of vexation, for the local authorities habitually affected to distrust the documents which proved that imported merchandise had paid the regular dues. Under the new convention the Custom House receipt is to be conclusive evidence of the payment of all taxes on imported articles; but in consideration of the convenience thus afforded to merchants the duty is raised from five per cent. to seven and a half, and the duty on opium is increased by a separate clause. The alteration in the tariff may perhaps be just and reasonable, but it scarcely justifies Mr. Burlingame's statement that the treaty provides for a reduction of duties. His assertion that two new ports, Wanchow and Chekiang, are opened to foreign trade is correct, but he omits to add that Kiang-chow is removed from the list of treaty ports. A place called Wuhu is also opened to trade, but it does not appear whether it is to rank as a treaty port. The right of foreigners to work coal mines, which is enumerated by Mr. Burlingame among the Chinese concessions, reduces itself in the text of the treaty to an engagement that an Imperial Commissioner shall, by way of experiment, open mines at these specified places. "The question of the employment of foreigners to assist in mines, and of using foreign machinery, will be left to give effect to by the Imperial Commissioners." An experiment in coal mining, conducted by an unwilling Chinese Mandarin without the aid of colliers or of mining engineers, will probably not overwhelm the Imperial Government with superfluous coal. That the Chinese Government is in no hurry to encourage steam navigation, or to provide fuel for the purpose, is proved by a singular limitation of the right which is conceded to navigating certain inland waters. European merchants must exclusively use boats of the Chinese fashion, impelled by sails or oars, but during certain parts of the course the local authorities are to supply them with a tug. The Imperial Government is probably afraid rather of the military aptitudes of steam vessels than of their competition with native craft. When the Chinese ambassador speaks without qualification of a right of inland navigation, he unconsciously expresses the difference between his own diplomatic communications and the policy of the Government which he represents. In his American treaty he inserted the odd provision that the United States should furnish the Chinese Government, on requisition, with the professional aid of engineers and other scientific persons. In opening or examining its coalfields China seems to be in no hurry to profit by the right which it has secured.

Although the objections of the London Committee are entitled to due consideration, the English Government will probably support Sir Rutherford Alcock by ratifying the treaty. It cannot be doubted that the English Ambassador has taken counsel with his resident countrymen, and also with the foreign merchants who, under the most favored nation clause, will be entitled to the benefits of the treaty, if their Governments consent to undertake the corresponding obligations. Bystanders may perhaps discern advantage rather than inconvenience in establishing the principle that the treaty of Tientsin is not the final rule of intercourse between China and the outer world. It is not to be supposed that the numerous details of the treaty are frivolous or useless, more especially as they were settled on behalf of the Chinese Government by the able English Superintendent of the Imperial Customs. It may be taken for granted that Mr. Hart is as anxious as Sir Rutherford Alcock to promote foreign commerce, if only because the revenue of his employers will be increased in proportion to the extension of trade. There are few more curious proofs of the rapid diffusion of modern civilization than the undertaking of the Government of Pekin to establish bonded warehouses in which imported goods may be stored free of duty. In 1733 Sir Robert Walpole, teen in the height of his power, was nearly driven from office by the clamor which was raised against his proposed introduction of the system; and between sixty and seventy years afterwards elapsed before it was adopted in England. In sixty years more bonded warehouses have spread as far as China; and it is even agreed that the English and Chinese Governments shall in concert frame a commercial code. In the meantime the Chinese Superintendent of Customs is to have a seat on the judicial bench, and a voice whenever an English subject is charged with a breach of customs' regulations; and conversely the English consul is to take part in all proceedings for confiscation of goods belonging to English merchants. It is a further recommendation of the treaty that it is the first agreement with the Chinese Government which has not been extorted by force, for the United States and the minor powers only followed in the wake of the English and French armies.

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IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kinesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 26 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SOOOND Street,
Philadelphi

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 22

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$95
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MADERIA, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On FRIDAY, February 25, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 28th of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain H. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 22 No. 132 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Robert Sweeny, fifty years old, residing at No. 2042 Rittenhouse street, fell down stairs yesterday and fractured an arm.

—Sarah Stewart, sixty years old, residing at No. 2121 Homestead street, fell on the ice yesterday at Tenth and South streets, and fractured one of her legs. Both sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned at Green street. He was apparently forty years old, and was dressed in blue army blouse and pants, brown jacket, and grey undershirt. The body had been in the water only a short time.

—An inquest was also held on the body of an unknown white man found drowned at Arch street wharf. He was apparently forty years old, was five feet nine inches high, had black hair, whiskers, and moustache, and was dressed in black cloth sack coat and vest and dark ribbed cassimere pants. The Coroner took charge of the bodies.

—A further hearing was had yesterday, before Recorder Givin, in the matter of the alleged conspiracy between Holmes & Kelly, Thomas Cochran, of New Jersey, Benjamin Thompson, and Ransom Rogers, to defraud Edward M. Satterthwait. Before the opening of the case, the charge against Mr. Rogers was withdrawn. Mr. Kelly was the only defendant present, the other two not having been arrested. After a full hearing of all the facts, the defendant Kelly was held in $6000 bail to answer at Court.

—The Morocco Manufacturers' Exchange of Philadelphia held a meeting yesterday, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. George Bockius, late a member and Treasurer of the association. The President, Mr. Samuel B. Jones, after announcing the death of Mr. Bockius, appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Edward Evans, Edward Amer, and Edward S. Deemer, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of the Exchange. The resolutions reported by the committee were adopted. The members of the Exchange also passed a resolution to attend the funeral on Wednesday.

—The stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade was held last evening, President John Welsh in the chair. The new members elect were all present. The standing committees were appointed as follows:—Foreign and Coastwise Commerce—Messrs. Winsor, Tatham, Thos. C. Hand, Wetherill, and Gillespie; Inland Commerce and Transportation — Messrs. James, Morris, Allen, Hall, and Hoffman; Domestic Productions—Messrs. Tatham, McCammon, Stokes, Dougherty, and Bullock; Currency and Banking—Messrs. Wetherill, Grubb, Wood, Souder, and Durborow; Arbitrations—Messrs. James, Souder, Buzby, Hall, and Gillespie. Resolutions by Mr. Buzby, in favor of a postal telegraph system, were referred to the Committee on Inland Commerce and Transportation. The special committee having in charge the subject of the immediate forwarding of goods to the port of destination was continued, with the direction to urge the passage of the bill recently reported by the Committee of Commerce in Congress. The committee of the month are Messrs. Grubb, Souder, and Stokes.

—A special meeting of School Controllers was held yesterday, Mr. M. Hall Stanton in the chair, to consider the draft of a law, reported by Mr. Armstrong of the special committee on the subject of compulsory education.

The preamble recites that there are reported to be in the city of Philadelphia at least 20,000 children, between the ages of six and eighteen years, who have not attended and who do not attend any public, private, or parochial school, and who have not and do not receive any instruction in either reading or writing.

The second section provides that no child shall be admitted into the public schools who has not been vaccinated.

The third section provides that the Mayor be authorized to give the Board of Controllers all the official assistance in his power to carry out the law.

The fourth and last section authorizes and empowers the board to adopt such measures as will best carry out the provisions of the act.

The bill having been read, Mr. Cassidy moved its postponement in order that it might be printed for the careful inspection of the members.

Mr. Green was of the opinion that the sectional boards should be consulted before action was taken in respect to the bill.

After further discussion, the motion to postpone was agreed to.

The board adjourned to meet on next Monday week.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119.

—Ex-Secretary Seward arrived in Baltimore from Havana yesterday.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday made a number of post office changes in Pennsylvania.

—A man who had committed a murder in a bar-room at Beardstown, Ill., was taken from jail and lynched.

—The Supreme Court decides that Indiana divorces, if valid in that State, are valid throughout the country.

—Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, is in favor of granting a general amnesty to the ex-Confederates.

—A large and influential meeting was held in New York last evening to promote the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in the State.

—A Cuban depot and rendezvous on Green Key has been broken up by an English gunboat, which captured a quantity of arms and ammunition deposited there for the steamer Anna, the seizure of which is again reported.

—The following were the proceedings of Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate bills were passed authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Delaware at Philadelphia; providing for better security of passengers on steam vessels, and reorganizing the marine hospital service. The New York and Washington Air-Line Railroad bill was taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the Senate bill removing disabilities from four to five hundred ex-Rebels. On motion of Mr. Whittemore, the House bill, including two thousand names, was adopted as a substitute. Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, made a report of testimony in regard to the sale of cadetships, implicating Mr. Whittemore, the Representative from the First South Carolina district, the report closing with a resolution for his expulsion from the House. After discussion, at the suggestion of Mr. Butler, a resolution was adopted citing Mr. Whittemore to appear before the bar of the House on Wednesday, and show why he should not be expelled. The House then adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Mr. Disraeli is improving in health.

—An early adjournment of the Œcumenical Council is looked for.

—Jules Favre attacked the domestic policy of the Government in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

—There is a reduction of $3,750,000 in gold in the British naval estimates as compared with last year.

—The Fleetwood light-house on the English coast was carried away by a ship which was dashed against it during a gale.

—An Abbe has been ordered to quit the Roman territory, being suspected of furnishing correspondence regarding the council to the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*.

—*La Patrie* suggests that Americans will best show their gratitude to France and Lafayette by placing at their public meetings to-day, side by side, the busts of Washington and Napoleon III.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·45 | MOON RISES..... 0·24
SUN SETS..... 5·44 | HIGH WATER..... 6·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 11
Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 12
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 12
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 12

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
China	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Main	New York	Bremen	Feb. 26
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Feb. 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 25
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 3
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. bark Land o'Cakes, Wells, Newry, I. W. Brockie.

Brig Thos. Walters, Robinson, Barbados, H. L. Gill.

Schr Galloway C. Morris, Richards, Cardenas, S. & W. Welsh.

Schr L. Frazer, Steelman, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Saw a bark at anchor off the Brown, bound up, name unknown; a three-masted schooner ashore on Brandywine Shoals, name "Mary and ——;" schr M. E. Staples, from Cardenas, above the Middle.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 10 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Gen. Torbert, Sheppard, from New York, with malt to John G. White.

Schr Annie May, May, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Don Justo, Bonhoff, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 7 P. M. 4th inst.

Bark Mira, Dix, from Newcastle, Eng., for Boston, was the vessel that foundered at sea. She registered 418 tons, was built at Maccan, N. S., in 1864, and hailed from Pugwash, N. S.

Bark Satellite, Turner, hence, at Barcelona 4th instant.

Bark Aden, McMorrow, hence, at Brouwershaven 7th inst.

Bark Bessie Harris, Allen, hence, sailed from Queenstown 9th inst. for Dublin.

Bark Aberdeen, Law, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sourabaya 15th Dec.

Bark Athenais, Baker, from London for Philadelphia, arrived at Deal 6th inst., and anchored.

Brig Bachelor, Carlow, hence, at St. Thomas 6th inst. via Port Spain, and sailed 10th for Cuba.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, sailed from St. Thomas 9th inst. for Cuba.

Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, at St. Thomas 9th inst. from Demerara.

Brig W. H. Parks, Lowe, for Boston, which put back to St. Thomas 14th ult., in distress, sailed again 7th inst. for destination, having repaired.

Brig Mary Rice, Boyce, hence for Laguayra, which put into St. Thomas 16th ult. in distress, resumed her voyage 8th inst., having repaired.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Sombrero 5th inst.

Schr Jasper, Fowler, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 17th inst.

Schrs Ella Davidson, Hall, and John Farnham, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Phinney, for Boston; John Stroup, Hurlbut, for do.; W. S. Doughten, Jones, for Dighton, all from Philadelphia, at New York 20th instant.

Schr John Shay, Fisher, sailed from Savannah 17th inst. for Darien, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, 16 days from Cienfuegos, at New York 20th inst. Feb. 19, lat. 39 03, long. 73 50, A. D. Norton, a native of Philadelphia, second mate, was washed overboard and drowned.

Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, 17 days from Cienfuegos, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Lizzie D. Small, Tice, for Portland, Me.; Elwood Doron, Jarvis, for do.; Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, for Boston; Blondell, Chapman, for do.; A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, for Fall River; Lizzie Maul, Buland, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Elvie Davis, Hand, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Light of Home, Nickerson, from Philadelphia for Providence, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,

The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front

STORE BUILDINGS,

30 or 60 by 164 feet,

Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,

SUITABLE FOR ANY

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.

Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,

With Steam Hoist and Heat.

LARGE UPPER ROOMS

For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to

E. KETTERLINUS,

N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.

2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

TO RENT, RESIDENCE NO. 1514 ARCH STREET. Apply to C. B. DUNN, 2 18 5t No. 226 WALNUT Street.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., DEALERS IN Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ANNA J. SINES, by her next friend, etc., vs. J. DALLAS SINES. Of March Term, 1869, No. 52. In Divorce. Alias subpœna, June Term, 1869, No. 49.

To J. Dallas Sines, Respondent—Sir:—You will please notice rule granted in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, March 5th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence. L. R. FLETCHER, 2 18 4t Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHI

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

WASHINGTON AND NAPOLEON III.

Politics, it is said, make strange bedfellows, and the truth of the remark could not be better exemplified than the suggestion made by the Paris *La Patrie*, that the Americans in that city will best show their gratitude to France for assistance rendered during the War of Independence, by placing at their public meetings to-day in honor of Washington's birthday, side by side, the busts of Washington and Napoleon III. There is a certain impudence in such a proposition as this that lifts it to the regions of the sublime. We can imagine the scorn with which a large portion of the French people would look upon such an exhibition, if there are any Americans in Paris who have so little respect for the greatest name in their country's history as to carry out the proposition, but the juxtaposition of the busts of the first American President and the last French emperor would also be considered as a grim joke at the expense of the man whom Victor Hugo designated as Napoleon the Little, and would give rise to some unavoidable comparisons not altogether to the advantage of the hero who flopped about in the water at Boulogne with a tame eagle on his shoulder some years ago, when he was not so highly thought of by eager partisans as he is at the present movement.

There is something ludicrous in the idea of instituting a comparison between such men as George Washington and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, that would furnish Rochefort with a text upon which he could dilate with satisfaction to himself and to an immense number of the faithful subjects of the Emperor. But unfortunately Rochefort is at this moment illustrating in his own person the difference between the two men whose busts *La Patrie* desires the Americans in Paris to place side by side in their celebration of their national anniversary; and Napoleonism has, for the present, at least, effectually interfered with that free expression of opinion on such delicate matters that Rochefort considers the most charming feature of American republicanism. Napoleon III gained the throne he occupied by fraud, and by slaughtering without mercy all who endeavored to oppose him in his efforts to overturn the liberties of his country. He has ruled by force and by crushing out every effort that has been made to enlarge the bounds of liberty in France, and when compelled by fear of another revolution to adopt an appearance of liberality in his policy, he took the earliest opportunity to show that in reality he had not yielded, and did not intend to yield, an iota of his despotic power. The great idea of his life has been to establish himself and his family upon the throne of France, and to perpetuate the empire founded by his uncle. He has hesitated at nothing to accomplish his objects, and the interests of France, considerations of humanity, and every nobler emotion, have been subordinated to his ambitious designs.

George Washington, on the other hand, found himself at the close of the American Revolution in a position that was almost unprecedented. The personal attachment to him was unbounded, and he stood as the foremost man of his times, having compelled even the admiration of his English opponents by his stern integrity and lofty patriotism. The American people looked to him as the only proper head of the new nation that he had done so much to bring into being, and a crown was tendered him that he might have accepted with credit to himself and without disparagement to his patriotic motives. He declined to receive the title of king, and declared in favor of a republic and a government founded upon the perfect equality of all men and the largest liberty that was possible consistent with the necessities of human society. It was with reluctance that he even consented to fill the office of President, to which he was called by the unanimous voice of his countrymen, and after serving two terms of office and assisting in establishing the new nation fairly on its feet, he declined positively any further honors and retired to his farm at Mount Vernon to end his days as a plain citizen of the United States, but covered with honors such as had never been showered upon mortal man before. His name became the exemplification of the loftiest and purest patriotism, and his stainless moral and political character extorted the admiration even of the most despotic rulers of Europe, who looked upon the experiment of the American republic with dread least it should be a foreshadowing of their own downfall.

These are the two men between whom an impudent French imperial journal wishes to institute a comparison, and it may be that there are Americans now in Paris who may be so wanting in propriety that they will carry out the suggestion of *La Patrie* and place the bust of George Washington beside that of Napoleon in the place of honor at the festival to-day.

The municipal expenditures of the city and county of New York during a recent year reached the enormous sum of $23,920,295·32, which is much more than twice the amount of the annual expenditures of Philadelphia, and within a few thousand dollars of the total cost of the civil list of the United States Government. We do not wonder that the *World*, with this fearful illustration of the extravagance of its own party staring it in the face, has commenced a war against the New York Ring as a partisan necessity. The people may well dread the result of Democratic ascendancy in the nation when they look at the burdens it has imposed upon the unhappy tax-payers of the Democratic stronghold.

LIBERATING THE NUNS.

The Legislature has under consideration a bill to protect the rights of women confined in nunneries, which provides that twice in every year all convents in the State shall be visited by the judges (or a board of three examiners by them appointed) of each judicial district, when every nun is to be interrogated in regard to her willingness to remain in these institutions, and if she desires to regain her liberty she is to be set free, and all the moneys received on her behalf by the authorities of the convent are to be restored. The principle underlying this bill is correct, as no sane adult unconvicted of crime should be involuntarily confined in a nunnery or elsewhere, but it is doubtful whether legislation of the character contemplated is necessary to insure the natural rights already guaranteed by existing laws, as well as the Constitution. Few or no properly constituted courts in this State would refuse to inquire into any case of forcible detention if a formal complaint was made, or to open the doors of convents in which nuns were unwillingly detained. We are not aware, however, that the wrong the bill proposes to correct has assumed proportions which would demand or justify the appointment of special examiners or the visitations of judges. If it is practised at all, the Legislature should take into consideration the expediency of suppressing every institution where such an outrage is perpetrated. At all events, if the Solons at Harrisburg are determined to pass the bill (and it is impossible to say what they will not pass), we hope they will at least lop off the preamble. It is entirely too fine a piece of writing to go upon the statute-books. It laments too pathetically the woes of young women who have gone into nunneries "perchance from disappointed love romances," and it is too emphatic in its declaration that life in a convent "is an unnatural condition or relation to society, never so intended by the Creator, as woman was made for man and is the germ of society." This may be all very true, but it is not exactly the proper matter to put into law books, and the phrase would answer far better as a rhetorical flourish of a speech-making member than as a portion of an act of Assembly. Besides, what will the women rightists say to the doctrine? Will they admit that they were made for man, and designed merely to be "the germ of society," instead of its rulers? Have a care, Messieurs Legislators, that in liberating the nuns, you do not tread on the corns of the Dickinsonites and Anthonytonians!

THE EXPULSION OF CORRUPT REPRESENTATIVES.

We are glad to see Congress so strongly disposed, in the matter of the cadetships, to adopt the principle that every member whose official action is influenced by bribery should be expelled. We hope the doctrine will be carried to its logical conclusion, and enforced against experienced old members as well as the greenhorns of the Capitol. If, in a civil or criminal suit, where the property or liberty of a single citizen was at stake, the jury should be influenced in its decision by bribery, such a wrong would be universally condemned; and it is far more iniquitous for men entrusted with the welfare of millions to suffer their action to be influenced by sinister motives. Congressmen and Senators who are capable of receiving bribes are manifestly unfit to direct the destinies of a great nation, and they should not only be expelled, but, if possible, forever disqualified from holding office. The State Legislature, also, should be purged of its corrupt ingredients. But if the good work of expulsion is fairly begun and vigorously continued at Harrisburg, how many vacant seats would be left at the end of the session?

It appears that the magnificent Mikado of Japan recently listened, for the first time in his life, to the strains of a piano, which had just been presented to him by the Emperor of Austria. He was so charmed that he instantly resolved that his wife should be instructed in the use of the instrument, and the wife of the British Ambassador at Jeddo is to give lessons to the Mikadoess. We hope that the favorable impressions produced by the touch of a skilful performer will not be obliterated by the sounds the Mikado is likely to hear while his better half is mastering the difficulties of the scale, and we hope he will bear patiently the discordant and confused noises which, under similar circumstances, make many civilized households hideous. If he does not, the gift of the Emperor of Austria may depreciate so fearfully in his estimation that he will regard it as the device of an inveterate enemy rather than the offering of a sincere friend.

Saponaceous Sanctimony.—The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Boston, is one of those scrupulous divines who have such a high appreciation of cleanliness that they rank it, not exactly next to godliness, but on an equality with it. Having received from an enterprising soap dealer a dead-head cake of the saponaceous article, the Reverend gentleman grasped his pen in his well-scoured digits and wrote thus:—

"I have used your soap with profit and pleasure; but, best of all, I have held pleasant converse with you concerning Him whose blood washes all our sins away."

The enterprising Christian who deals in soap inserted this first-class religious puff in all the religious papers—of course he did—and the *Independent*, quoting the puff, remarked:—

"This reminds us of the negro who opened a restaurant in this city some twenty-five years or so ago, and who, in order to attract pious customers during anniversary week, advertised after this style: —'Oysters in every style—stewed, roasted, fried, scolloped, and on the half-shell; friends of the Redeemer are invited to call.'"

Both these advertising dodges are about on a par with that of the dentrifrice man who followed in the wake of the proselyting "Young Christian," and posted his placard on the fence immediately under that of the latter, so that the connected sentence was made to read:—

"Prepare to meet your God" "By using Tompkins' Tooth-wash."

It appears that the Central Police Station is no longer considered a safe place of deposit for contraband property. Some of the apparatus of the gambling establishments upon which a raid was made several weeks ago was taken there, but a few hours later the apparatus was spirited away from the citadel of police power. Yesterday another raid was made, and another stock of gambling implements captured, but, warned by experience, the officers placed the property seized on this occasion in the new Court House for safe keeping. If this circumstance is to be construed into an official confession that the Central Station is not safe from the inroads of thieves, the people may well wonder where security is to be sought hereafter.

"WHAT SHE THAT WOULD NOT DANCE"

When Governor Geary, at one of his evening receptions at Harrisburg, was asked to dance, he excused himself with the mild remark:—"I have not danced since the war—*my legs are too full of bullet-holes!*"—*Harper's Bazar, February 26.*

Commenting on which, the New York *World* says:—

Are we *never* to know the full extent of the devastation of the late war? Are there any more of our heroes—to all appearances healthful and robust—moving about among us with constitutions thus undermined? with legs thus hopelessly perforated? Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, are there any bullet-holes in *your* legs? Are *you* precluded from the sweet solace of the social dance? In the case of Grant we are somewhat assured, for have we not read that he *did* dance at the Prince's ball in Washington the other night? But (ah, dreadful thought!) may he not, with Spartan pluck, have "trod a measure" upon honeycombed pins? Let us "make assurance double sure, and take a bond of fate;" go each and all of you, our heroes, we beseech, and submit yourselves to the nearest surgeon; roll up your sacred trowsers, and let medical certificates set forth the true condition of your respective bifurcations, that the anxious nation may know how you stand, and thus be assured of *its* standing.

And thou, oh! Coriolanus Geary, puissant hero of newspaper battles! let not that haughty reticence, that proud scorn of popular favor, that patrician contempt of the "greasy citizen," which has been so characteristic of you, carry you too far! If the grand old Commonwealth is leaning upon a broken reed, let us, oh! let us know the extent of your fractures! Although you may never again "trip the light, fantastic toe," let us pray that strength may be given you to *run* for a third term, and *stump* the State once more. Why have we never heard the history of Pennsylvania's glory from the lips of those wounds? And why, may we ask, have the wounds themselves never before been heard of? Why did they not take their honored place in the current record of the sufferings and sacrifices of that ghastly time? Why did not the newspapers ring with them, that the nation might give her tears to salve them? Answer, ye immortal legion! Why have these sacred wounds been hoarded in so secret and miserly a manner, and disclosed only in a relaxed moment of playful abandon? Verily, the underpinning of our nation's fabric is in jeopardy!

The dance was at its maddest, loud clashed the horns and drums,
When, flinging wide the massive doors, the usher cried, "He comes!"
Then Beauty, whirling in the waltz, with doughty cavalier,
With parted lips and wondering eyes, paused in her wild career,
As, stalking through the glittering throng, with smiling port, yet high,
Bold Geary came, our Governor, him of the eagle I; Ex-General, *ne* Democrat, Kansas Governor-r-r, et cet.—
Ulysses' head, Achilles' tread, and Nestor's wisdom met
To form the man upon whose "span" our hopes are fondly set.
He plants "at ease" his good right leg, his hand rests on his hip,
Stern majesty in every line, from toe to moustached lip.
Then from that tranced throng there glides a beauteous maid, pardie!
Who straight before the Governor "crooked the hinges of her knee:"
"My Governor, my General, our Commonwealth's great stay,
Unto thy humblest subject grant one little dance, I pray!"
"Since the war was done," the Governor said, "I have not danced," said he:
"One little whirl," the maiden plead, "*one* little whirl with me!"
The Governor shakes his Jove-like head, but still that maiden begs—
"I *cannot* dance; too full," he said, "of bullet holes my legs!"
Then into vacancy he gazed, where hair-breadth 'scapes he saw,
And on that joyous companie fell a hush of breathless awe.

OBITUARY.

Hon. William Willis, LL. D.

The Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Maine died at his residence in that city on Thursday last. Mr. Willis was noted particularly as a historian of the section of country in which he resided. He published a complete history of Portland in 1832, and in 1863 a history of the Maine Bar. Besides these he edited the collections of the State Historical Society, and was the author of several addresses on the indigenous Indian tribes of Maine, on the immigration of Scotch Presbyterians, on numismatics, and various other subjects, in all of which departments he showed rare knowledge. Mr. Willis was born in 1794 and graduated at Harvard in 1813. For twenty years he was law partner of the late Secretary Fessenden. He married a daughter of the late Chief Justice Whitman. He has been State Senator, Mayor of Portland, and Member of the Electoral College. In 1868 he received the title of LL. D. from Bowdoin College. On the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. Peabody, Mr. Willis acted as one of the pall-bearers, which was his last public service.

TOO BAD.

A Postscript to the Telegraphic Strike—How a Western Union Operator Was Sold.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of the 21st says:—An old and experienced telegraphed operator was badly sold a day or two ago. Two of the wires became crossed on Smithfield street, and A. [who first ascertained the state of affairs, determined to sell B. Owing to the position of the wires any messages he might send would come back to B, who was sitting at a table on the opposite side of the room, and who had stood by the telegraph company during its late difficulty with its employes. Mr. A. sent a long despatch to B, dated Smithville, Pa., stating that the telegraph operators, reinforced by a large number of members of various trades' unions, were parading the streets with a banner, on which was inscribed "Death to all interlopers," and that they would soon take the train for Pittsburg, where they intended to "clean out" the Western Union office, and force all the operators to join them. There was moreover to be a grand rendezvous of all the strikers in the country at Pittsburg, and they were then to proceed west to Cleveland. Similar despatches were also sent purporting to come from Oil City, Harrisburg, Cincinnati, and various other points, stating that hundreds of operators were *en route* to this city. Mr. B. copied away at them vigorously, not knowing that they came from across the room. When the first one was received he gave signs of nervousness, and as the startling news came pouring in he became very excited. Finally he jumped up from the table, took the despatches to the manager, read them in a husky voice, and then inquired anxiously about the office for a revolver. One was procured for him and he remained in the telegraph office all night, with a most wo-begone countenance, and in the morning made his way to his boarding house by dodging about back streets, looking about anxiously for strikers. The true state of affairs had to be made known to him before he could be induced to go on duty the next night.

—South Carolina elected a colored man as Associate Justice of its Supreme Court only for an unexpired term, which ends on the 30th of June next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FINEST GENTS' READY-MADE FURNISHING CLOTHING. GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT

ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE AND BOYS' MERCHANT CLOTHING. TAILORING.

☞ THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY, office Southwest corner of WALNUT and TENTH Streets. Incorporated February 2, 1847. Open for deposits and payments daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 7 o'clock. Interest five per cent. per annum from January 1, 1870.

President—JOHN WIEGAND.
MANAGERS.

Charles Humphreys, Samuel V. Merrick, William W. Keen, Peter Williamson, R. Rundle Smith, A. J. Lewis, Robert Toland, Isaac F. Baker, John Ashhurst, Frederick Fraley, D. B. Cummins, Joseph S. Lewis, John C. Oresson, John C. Davis, Joseph B. Townsend, E. J. Lewis, M. D., Jacob P. Jones, William M. Tilghman, Charles Wheeler, Saunders Lewis, John E. Cope, Henry L. Gaw, Henry Winsor, John Welsh.

WILLIAM B. ROGERS, Jr., Treasurer.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED. [2 1 tus 8t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 22 60t

☞ AT A REGULAR STATED MEETING of CASSIA LODGE, No. 273, A. Y. M., held at Athensville, Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 10, 1870, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge be tendered to Brother J. HENRY ASKIN, of Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, for his generous donation to the Lodge of two Heaters and Range and for services and attention in decorating the Hall on the occasion of the Fair during the Christmas Festivities.

By order of the Lodge.

J. L. STADELMAN, Secretary.
1t*

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.

NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870. 2 15 tufs 7t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.

Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.

The public cordially invited. 2 21 5t*

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ BETHEL SUNDAY SCHOOL OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.—The PILGRIM, with all its Grand Combinations, will be exhibited on TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1870, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the school. [2 21 2t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 28

☞ THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—An adjourned Meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia opposed to the erection of the Public Buildings on Independence Square—and in favor of the passage of the bill before the Legislature in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the citizens—will be held in the Hall N. W. corner MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A. R. PAUL, of the Sixteenth Ward, President.

STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Secretary. 2 21 2t*

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 28

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16t M8rp

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 5w

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 28

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 28

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
8 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION

ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870,

(AFTERNOON AND EVENING),

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

ALL FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE EARNESTLY INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

At 3 o'clock P. M., a meeting for adults will be held in the main audience room. President WM. H. ALLEN, LL. D., of Girard College, will preside.

The Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and other male Juvenile Temperance Organizations, will meet in the hall upon the first floor.

The Bands of Hope and Sabbath School Children will assemble in the second-story front room.

EVENING MEETINGS.

The meetings in the evening will assemble at 8 o'clock.

The following eminent advocates of total abstinence will be present and address the meeting:—

REV. DR. A. A. WILLITS,
JOHN R. SYPHER,
REV. JOHN CHAMBERS,
REV. J. HENRY SMYTHE,
B. F. DENNISON,
GEORGE H. HICK,
REV. W. C. BEST,
HON. S. B. RANSOM, of N. J.,
REV. PETER STRYKER,
EDWIN H. COATES,
DR. HERRICK JOHNSON,
REV. DR. BROOKS,
JOHN WANAMAKER,
REV. ANTHONY ATWOOD,
JOHN SHEDDEN.

The members of the orders of
Sons of Temperance,
Temple of Honor and Temperance,
I. O. of Good Templars,
Knights of Temperance,
Cadets of Temperance,
Cadets of Honor and Temperance,
And Bands of Hope,

Are invited to be present in regalia.

The famous Juvenile Band, from Girard College, will be present afternoon and evening.

Members of the Grand and National Bodies of the above organizations, and the members of the general and sub-committees, will be provided with seats upon the stage.

Let there be a grand outpouring of all friends of temperance, irrespective of organization or party, to make this a glorious celebration, and one long to be remembered for the onward movement given to the cause of temperance.

Arrangements have been make to accommodate all. The three large rooms at Horticultural Hall have been secured, and if required the churches in the vicinity will be opened. Friends of temperance, attend en masse.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

2 19 3t* WILLIAM W. AXE, Chairman.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.

Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."

PROF. HENRY MORTON,

On MONDAY EVENING, February 28,

Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,

Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.

Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.

Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

☞ HORACE GREELEY

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,

Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 12 14 17 18 19 21 22

☞ A LECTURE ON THE "HOLY LAND"

will be delivered by

MR. WILLIAM H. FLEMING,

in Boardman Chapel, BROAD and REED Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1870, at ½ before 8 o'clock.

2 21 2t

Tickets, 15 cts.—Proceeds for the Library of the School.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.

EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

CLOTHING.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING,
READY-MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605

CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES,
CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3mrp

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

No. 118 MARKET Street.

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE BOYNTON PATENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER will be given at the TUNNEL, corner of THIRTY-SECOND and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, February 23, at 3 P. M.

A building filled with combustible material will be set on fire and extinguished by this wonderful machine.

All property owners should be present and witness the trial of "THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE."

ARTHUR M. GREENE,

1t4p GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT. [2 19 6t*

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

WILL SELL THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT LOOKING GLASSES AT COST,

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. [2 19 6t*

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

BAREGE HERNANIES.

2 17 thstu3m4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

COFFEE.

A CHOICE LOT OF

MOCHA COFFEE,

JUST IN STORE, AT LOW PRICES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu6 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stathrp6

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK will open for Skating THIS (February 22) EVENING, at 8:30 o'clock. The Ice is in splendid condition for Skating, and no mistake. The Rink will be brilliantly illuminated with over four hundred gas burners.

Admittance, 25 cents.

1t R. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

THE WEST END SKATING PARK, corner of TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets, is now open. Good skating. Fireworks at 8 P. M. 1t*

SPLENDID SKATING AT THE NATIONAL, TWENTY-FIRST St. and COLUMBIA Ave. 1t*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1870.

Trinity on Holidays.

Trinity Church celebrates the holidays as religiously and regularly as the theatres do. To-day, for instance, being Washington's Birthday, Mr. James Ayliffe, the old-time bell-ringer of the church, will ring a number of changes, and tintinnabulate some popular songs, both old and new. The tintinnabulations will be patriotic and sentimental, such as the "Red, White, and Blue," "Yankee Doodle," "Coming Through the Rye."

Triumphant Type-setting.

Possibly you may have heard ere this of the triumph in type-setting accomplished by Mr. George Arensberg, one of the compositors on the *Times*. The feat consisted in setting 3064 ems of solid minion type in sixty minutes. This is very remarkable, so remarkable as to surpass belief if the statement was not exceedingly well authenticated. The performance was the result of a bet that Mr. Arensburg could not set 3000 ems of solid minion in one hour. Mr. Arensberg is the Dexter of the press, and I suppose Mr. Bonner has engaged him.

Miss Alice Cary

is dangerously ill at her residence in this city, but the fact of her illness does not surprise any of her friends. She has been an invalid for many years, and her disease is insidious, painful, and incurable, greatly affected by changes in the weather, and certain to eventuate in death. These sad circumstances, however, have not prevented her being the sunlight, or rather the moonlight, of her pretty and placid home in East Twentieth street, near Fourth avenue. I say moonlight, because she is so much more serene and silent than her sister Phebe, to whom the sunlight simile more naturally applies. Both the sisters have led good, useful, and happy lives, winning equal popularity, and more of it than falls to the lot of two in two thousand of women who publish poetry. Both, I think, are believers in spiritualism in its higher sense, though the fact that they practise Swedenborgianism will horrify many of the orthodox as much as though it were Lucrezia-Borgianism instead.

The Anti-Robber Bank-Boy Protective

is, I presume, the name given to a curious arrangement which I observed yesterday on the person of a boy in Wall street. The youth, who was about fifteen, was apparently a bank-boy, and carried in his hands one of those precious tin boxes which burglars and highway robbers so much affect. To the box was attached a strong chain which passed once or twice around the boy's waist underneath his jacket, and was securely fastened. Evidently there was no running off with *that* tin box without running off with the boy too.

The Well-dressed Stranger.

Society never will learn the lesson which sad experience is so anxious to teach it, for the simple reason that it don't want to. It likes to be humbugged not only in its public amusements but in its social pleasures. A certain individual who dubbed himself with the name of a certain foreign and distinguished diplomatist has been creating great havoc in the good little suburb of Elizabeth, and some also in the bad big town of New York. He was introduced indifferently as count and baron, and indeed it didn't make much difference so far as veracity was concerned what degree of rank was conferred upon him. As far as I can understand, it is the old Baron de Riviere and Lord Ainsley business over again. How stale all old stage tricks are, are they not? This latest fraud made the young lady fall in love with him, borrowed some money of her, disappeared, and has not since come to the surface. I suppose there are grades of snobbishness low enough to enjoy being "beaten" when the ruffian who accomplishes it bears a title.

The Finger of Scorn.

Scorn has only one finger. Ever since I have heard Scorn mentioned as an interesting topic of personal remark I have observed that only one finger is ascribed to her, invariably mentioned as the Finger of Scorn.

Waving this unique digital fact, I will merely remark that the upper classes of New York society (into which I am not admitted, so don't for a moment suspect me of claiming that distinction, but the bubbles from which sometimes ripple past my ears)—I will merely remark that the upper classes have instituted a mild and pleasant manner of moving Scorn's finger. It consists in this, and amounts to nothing more than a momentary ostracism. When, at a dinner in "society," some one at the table begins to tell a story which the others have heard, those who are acquainted with the facts silently raise their knives, and, balancing them upon the rims of their goblets, direct the points gently in the direction of the unfortunate speaker. It is a mild way of pointing Scorn's finger—a polite method of saying, "Dry up; we've heard that before." The speaker takes the hint. He "dries up." Conversationally he may be said to wilt for the remainder of the evening. He remains blasted beneath the mildew of mockery. Society waits in vain for him to speak again. He shrouds himself, to the end of the entertainment, in a mystery as unfathomable as the "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

"Buck! Buck! How many Hamlets?" Well may we ask. Last week we had five. Fetcher being gone, four remain—Booth, Fox, Tony Pastor, and Charley Backus. In fact, everything is Hamlet, and probably there will be two or three more before the season is over.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Frank Mayo as "Badger."

A rumor appeared in our local columns yesterday to the effect that there is to be a change in the management of the Chesnut shortly. We have been requested to deny this, and to state that Miss Laura Keene has no intention of resigning her interest in the establishment.

Miss Keene assumed the management of the Chesnut at very short notice, and she was consequently unable to make the usual arrangements for the season that are essential if the public are to be treated to that variety in the style and character of the entertainments that is desirable. In spite of this, however, a good company was got together, and as our playgoers know, a series of very meritorious performances were given, that attracted appreciative and intelligent audiences. That mistakes were made every one knows, but under the circumstances these were unavoidable, and considering all the disadvantages under which Miss Keene labored, her season thus far has been a success. She is now playing a brilliant engagement in Washington with a portion of her company, an engagement that wasentered into before assuming the management of the Chesnut, and from which she was unable to obtain a release. In a few weeks she will return to this city, when she will produce a series of attractive novelties that have been in preparation for some time, and which it is expected will be patronized liberally by the public. In the meantime a number of popular "stars" will appear, and no pains will be spared to make the Chesnut an attractive place of resort. Miss Keene will continue in the management of the theatre next season, and as during the summer recess she will have ample opportunities to perfect her plans, there is every reason to believe that she will succeed in establishing the reputation of the Chesnut as the leading theatre of Philadelphia, and a place where the public can always rely upon witnessing refined and elegant performances.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins appeared last evening in their Irish drama of *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags*. This play is one of the best of its class; it is full of romantic and exciting incidents, and it gives Mr. and Mrs. Watkins some excellent opportunities to display their talents. *Trodden Down* was greeted by hearty applause last evening, as it has been whenever represented here.

Trodden Down will be performed this afternoon in honor of Washington's birthday, and also this evening.

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase* and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Don Juan* will be given this evening.

Mrs. Thayer will have a benefit to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Hughey Dougherty will beat the tambourine this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of new and amusing burlesques will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform a number of their most amusing tricks at the Assembly Building this evening.

"THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening by Professor Bain, who will deliver a lecture descriptive of the paintings.

AN ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of a concert and recitations, will be given this evening at the Assembly Building by Monitor Temple, No. 63.

HORACE GREELEY will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject:—"The Woman Question."

ROME.

The Canons in the New Dogmatic Scheme Proposed to the Œcumenical Council.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Augsburg *Universal Gazette*, frequently used by the Bavarian Government as the medium for making public intelligence respecting the council at Rome, has published the "Canones des Ecclesia," being that part of the Syllabus in the new dogmatic scheme laid before the council expressed in a positive form. The canons are as follows:—

OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Canon 1. Whoever says the religion of Christ consists and is expressed in no particular community established by Christ himself, but is duly observed and exercised by individuals for themselves, without regard to any community which is the true Church of Christ—let him be accursed.

Canon 2. Whoever says the true Church is not a single body, but consists of the different and scattered communities of Christian name, and is poured out over the same, or, the different communities diverging from each other in their confession of faith and separated from the union, form, as members or parts, the one and universal Church of Christ—let him be accursed.

Canon 3. Whoever says the Church of Christ is not a community altogether necessary to eternal salvation, or, man can be saved through the exercise of any religion—let him be accursed.

Canon 4. Whoever says that intolerance with which the Catholic Church regards and condemns all religious sects that have separated from her, is not prescribed by divine law, or, as to the truth of religion only speculations, and not certainty exist, and consequently all religious sects should be tolerated by the Church—let him be accursed.

Canon 5. Whoever says even this Church of Christ can sink in darkness or be polluted with errors through which she may go astray from the blessed truth of the faith, depart from her original state, or, corrupt and degenerate, may cease to exist—let him be accursed.

Canon 6. Whoever says the infallibility of the Church is limited to that which is contained in the Divine Revelation, and does not extend to other truths which are necessary that the treasure of the Revelation remain—let him be accursed.

Canon 7. Whoever says from Christ, our Lord and Saviour, power has only been granted to His Church to counsel and persuade and not to command by law and punish and compel the erring and stubborn by means of eternal condemnation and wholesome penalties—let him be accursed.

Canon 8. Whoever says the true Church of Christ, outside of which no one can be saved, is another than the one Holy Catholic and Human Apostolic Church—let him be accursed.

Canon 9. Whoever says the Holy Apostle Peter has not been consecrated by Christ as the first of all apostles and the visible head of the militant Church, or he has only received the dignity of a primate and not the primacy with actual power in himself—let him be accursed.

Canon 10. Whoever says it is not through the consecration of Curist himself that Peter has continual successors in the primacy over the entire Church, or the Roman Pope is not by virtue of Divine right the successor of Peter in this primacy—let him be accursed.

Canon 11. Whoever says the Roman Pope has only the office to superintend and conduct, but not full and supreme authority over the entire Church, or this his authority is not regular and immediate over all churches—let him be accursed.

Canon 12. Whoever says the authority which is necessary for governing the civil state is not from God; or, no submission to the same is due according to the laws of God; or the same is opposed to the natural freedom of man—let him be accursed.

Canon 13. Whoever says all laws existing among men are derived from the political state; or no authority exists outside of that so imparted—let him be accursed.

Canon 14. Whoever says the laws of the Church have no abiding force except so far as they are confirmed by the sanctions of the civil authority, or the civil authority has, by virtue of its sovereign jurisdiction, the right to judge and condemn in cases of religion—let him be accursed.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING—1870.—

CHARLES STOKES

has open for inspection the new style Materials for Gents' wear for the coming season, at

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

Prices greatly reduced.

AN INDELIBLE BLEMISH.—Nothing will restore the skin of the head to its original fairness, after it has been turned of a copper color with hair dyes. Yet none of them will produce the rich natural hair shades brought out by the use of PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a preparation clear and transparent, and which does not stain the skin. Sold by all the druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SPECIAL SALE.—Sale of silver plated ware, manufactured by Mr. George H. Bechtel, will be held at Scott's salesrooms, No. 1117 Chesnut street, Girard Row, on Wednesday morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. This sale will comprise the largest assortment ever offered in this city. Every article warranted and to be sold without the least reserve.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufactury, old stand, No. 338 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes; and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW ORGAN-PIANOS, so-called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. Chesnut street.

Removal.....From Oak Hall.
Removal.....From Oak Hall.
Removal.....From Oak Hall.
Removal.....From Oak Hall.

All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,

Preparatory to Receiving Spring Goods.

All the People.....Are Invited
All the People.....Are Invited
All the People.....Are Invited
to participate in this Grand Moving.

Each one (for a small consideration) removing to his own home such articles of Clothing as he may most need.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—CONLY.—JOHN CRAIG, Jr., to Miss BRIDGET CONLEY, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, February 15, A. D. 1870, by Alderman Owen McDonald, both of Philadelphia.

THOMPSON—BAILEY.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. William O. Johnstone, in the Kensington Presbyterian Church, Mr. G. EDWARD THOMPSON to Miss ANNIE J. BAILEY.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On the 20th instant, JOSEPH BAILEY, Sr., aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 828 Wharton street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church.

BOCKIUS.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE BOCKIUS.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1735 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BROOKE.—On the 19th instant, JAMES K. BROOKE, aged 51 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Tioga street, west of Germantown Railroad, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HARRIS.—On the evening of the 19th instant, WHARTON E. HARRIS, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No, 3907 Spruce street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On the 21st instant, HANNAH MARTIN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Martin, No. 511 N. Front street, above Noble, on Thursday morning, the 24th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

PHILIPS.—On the 20th instant, MARGARET PHILIPS, wife of Thomas Philips, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 306 S. Front street, below Spruce, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

REEVES.—On the 21st instant, of scarlet fever, HARRY, son of Thomas A. and Caroline B. Reeves, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1916 Mervine street, on Wednesday, February 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—On the 20th instant, BARBARA ANN, daughter of James and Barbara Ann Stewart, and granddaughter of Pamella and the late John Smith, aged 7 years 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1120 Vienna street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WESTERMAN.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. MARY WESTERMAN, wife of the late Joseph Westerman, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 Mechanic street, Manayunk, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY
2 4 thstu rp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
JUST OPENED,
NEW PORCELAIN PICTURES, from Dresden and Munich.
A NEW STYLE OF FOLIO STAND, for Parlors.
PORT FOLIOS, for Engravings.
NEW CHROMOS, Etc. Etc.
CARVED RUSTIC, Card and other Frames.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
1 11 6rp HAVE ARRIVED.

PERSONAL.

CARD.—MY OLD GALLERY HAVING BEEN taken by other parties for a short time for the sale of Paintings, I would state that I am not connected with that place in any way. My Gallery is located at No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.
2 18 6t B. SCOTT, JR.

MY COMBINATION BURNING-FLUID cannot be Exploded in any Lamp. It is the Best and Safest Light known.
SILAS FULLER,
2 17 6t No. 934 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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JAY COOKE & CO.,
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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE

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Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

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LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

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AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,800,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"
VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.

For price and circulars apply to

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ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 18 tu th s1 DIXON'S, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street.

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SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON
ARE OFFERING
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Etc.

ALSO,

French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.

4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of all grades for general family and ladies' use.

ALSO,

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES.

ALSO,

VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE AN NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. ETC.

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ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MANY PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

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1870.

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AT
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS.

Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
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Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.

Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. (3 18 2

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS,
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS,
MODE-COLORED POPLINS,
NEW GREEN POPLINS,
NEW BLUE POPLINS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
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NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
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MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

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GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Has the most complete assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware

To be found in this city.

All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.

Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. (1 27 thstu1mrp

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 628 ARCH Street. 16 14 tuthsa3m

The Solution of the Nile Problem.

From the London *Athenæum* we copy the following interesting communication on the solution of the great problem of the source of the Nile:—

The details respecting the waters of the Upper Nile Basin, received from Dr. Livingstone since the appearance of my letter in the *Athenæum*, No. 2191, of October 23 last, have suggested to me what I may call a solution of the great problem of geography. As I then stated, my object since 1846 has been to ascertain the position of the central point of division between the waters flowing to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic, and to the Indian Ocean, the determination of which would discover not only the source of the Nile, but likewise the sources of some other great African rivers, probably the Zambesi and the Congo. That point I can now define.

In the western portion of Southern Africa, within 300 miles from the coast of the Portuguese colony of Benguela, are the vast primeval forests of Olo-Vihenda, extending over several degrees in length, from north to south, but in breadth not more than seven or eight days' journey towards the north, and perhaps twice as much towards the south. The land, everywhere hilly, rises eastward towards the border of the country of Djiokoe, as it is named by its inhabitants, or Kibokoe (Quiboque), as it is called by the people between it and the coast, and after them by the Portuguese and other Europeans; and its mountains, marked on the maps as the "Mossamba Range," of which Djiokoe or Kibokoe forms the eastern flank, must be regarded as the most important water-parting of the continent of Africa.

Of the countless streams that have here their sources it will be sufficient to name a few of the principal ones. Flowing westwards into the Atlantic Ocean are the Kuango, Congo or Zaire, the Kuanza, and the Kunene. Running south are the Kuitu and the Kabango, which lose themselves in Ngami or some other lake in the interior. Having its course to the east is the Lungebungo, an affluent, and apparently the head-stream, of the Liambaji, or Zambesi, explored in its upper course by Dr. Livingstone. And beyond this to the north is the mighty river Kassavi, Kassabi, Kasai, or Loke, which first flows to the east, and then, augmented by the Lulua and numerous other affluents, passes northeastwards through the country of the Moluva, under the rule of the powerful and mysterious potentate, the Matiamoo or Muatiyanoo, to whom the Muata Cazembe, recently visited by Dr. Livingstone, was formerly tributary, and still is so nominally.

The central and most important portion of these vasts forests, containing the actual sources of the multitudinous streams issuing from them in every direction, is entirely unknown to Europeans. Their southern skirts have, however, been frequently traversed by traders and others from the coast, and especially by Ladislaus Magyar, an educated and accomplished Hungarian, in the service of the Government of Benguela, who unfortunately died in that colony on November 19, 1864, when on the eve of returning to Europe with the manuscript of the second and third volumes of his "Travels," the first volume of which, containing a description of Benguela only, had been published in 1859 at Pesth, in Hungarian and German. It is from a letter from that traveller, dated November 16, 1858, and published by Dr. Petermann, in his "Geographische Mittheilungen" for 1860, pp. 227–235, that the foregoing particulars have been abstracted. On the east and north these forests of Kibokoe were approached by Dr. Livingstone on his former journey; and on February 27, 1854, he crossed the river Kasai or Kassavi (as I prefer to call it) within about 160 or 170 miles of its source. The following description of the river at that spot is given in page 332 of his "Missionary Travels:"—"This is a most beautiful river, and very much like the Clyde in Scotland. The slope of the valley down to the stream is about 500 yards, and finely wooded. It is, perhaps, about 100 yards broad, and was winding slowly from side to side in the beautiful green glen, in a course to the north and northeast. In both the directions from which it came and to which it went, it seemed to be alternately embowered in sylvan vegetation or rich meadows covered with tall grass. The men pointed out its course, and said, 'Though you sail along it for months, you will turn without seeing the end of it.'"

The river thus crossed and described by our countryman nearly sixteen years ago is, as I now purpose showing, the long-sought-for head of the Nile of Egypt. The following are the particulars I have collected respecting its course.

A few miles above the spot visited by the Scottish traveller, the Kassavi, having its course from west to east, breaks through two impending masses of rock, and forms the cataract of Mueva; and it then winds gently round to the north, in which direction it was followed down by L. Magyar beyond the seventh parallel of south latitude. Below this point, he says, the river resumes its easterly direction, and, according to native report, it acquires a width of several miles, and though its waters are still fresh, its waves are at times so high as to be dangerous to navigation. He had reason to believe that the Kassavi attains this great breadth where it reaches the extensive lake of Monva (or Moura), otherwise Uhanja. At an earlier period the same traveller had reported to the Government of Benguela that the Kassavi was reputed to fall into the Indian Ocean at some place unknown. Most important and valuable as this information is, it has been universally disregarded by geographers and cartographers, who, in direct contradiction of the express assertion of an intelligent European, speaking from his own personal knowledge, that below seven degrees of south latitude the Kassavi flows to the east, have concurred in turning the river's course round to the northwest and west, and making it to be one of the head-streams of the Kuango or Zaire river of Congo.

For this error my friend Dr. Livingstone is, I fear, in great part responsible, as the following extract from page 457 of his work above cited will show:—"Several of the native traders here," at Cabango, in about 9 deg. 30 sec. S. lat. and 20 deg. 30 sec. E. long., "have visited the country of Luba, lying far to the north of this; and there being some visitors also from the town of Mai, which is situated far down the Kasai, I picked up some information respecting those distant parts. In going to the town of Mai the traders crossed only two large rivers, the Loajima and Chihombo. The Kasai flows a little to the east of the town of Mai, and near it there is large a waterfall. They describe the Kasai as being there of very great size, and that it thence bends round to the west. On asking an old man, who was about to return to his chief Mai, to imagine himself standing at his home, and point to the confluence of the Quango and Kasai, he immediately turned, and pointing to the westward, said, 'When we travel five days (thirty-five or forty miles) in that direction we come to it.' He stated also that the Kasai received another river, named the Lulibash. There is but one opinion among the Balonda respecting the Kasai and Quango. They invariably describe the Kasai as receiving the Quango, and beyond the confluence assuming the name of Zaire, or Zerezere. And the Kasai, even previous to the junction, is much larger than the Quango, from the numerous branches it receives."

Distinct as this information seems to be, I venture, nevertheless, to dispute its validity. In the first place, I demur generally to the conclusion drawn from the apparently concurrent testimony of native traders, than which often nothing can be more fallacious. In proof of this I may appeal to the *Athenæum* of the 4th of December last, where I showed how Sir Samuel Baker had formally recorded his opinion, based on "inquiries he had made of traders, black, white, and brown," that the source of the Nile was "as nearly as possible upon the Equator," and that Speke's Nyanza had nothing to do with this river. Yet we see how the same traveller, by his discovery of the "Albert Nyanza" shortly afterwards, proved himself to have been grossly misinformed.

It may, however, be objected that there is one of Dr. Livingstone's informants—namely, the old man from Mai's town that pointed out the confluence of the Quango and Kasai—whose testimony is too precise and circumstantial to be thus set aside. I will therefore adduce a similar, only stronger, instance of native testimony given to myself, which conclusively demonstrates that the idea which the natives of Africa, and probably of other parts of the world likewise, have of the junction of rivers is often totally different from that entertained by ourselves.

When I was at the commercial town of Yaush, in Godjam, in August, 1842, I obtained from an intelligent Christian native trader, named Fanta, much valuable information respecting the provinces of Abyssinia east of the Abai, and north of Shoa. On my inquiring of him the course of the rivers Milli and Berkona, two affluents of the Hawash, he answered that he knew them well, and that they both joined the Abai. As I was aware they did nothing of the sort, I began to fear that the whole of Fanta's information might be of the same apocryphal character. But a little explanation showed he was right according to his own way of thinking and speaking. On my expressing doubts as to the correctness of his assertion, he not only repeated it, but appealed to myself as a witness of the fact. "Do you not say," asked he, "that you came to Shoa through the Adal country?" I admitted it. "Consequently you crossed the Hawash, into which the Milli and Berkona flow. "This, too, I could not deny. "The Hawash, after passing between Adal and Shoa, runs round to the south of the latter country, between it and Guragye. Does it not?" As I now began to conceive Fanta's meaning, I did not think it worth while to dispute his assertion, though the fact is that the course of the Hawash is *from* and not *to* the south. "Well then," said he triumphantly, "the Hawash joins the Muger, the confluence of which latter river with the Abai you have seen with your own eyes." This last likewise was true enough, and so the worthy Fanta, by merely making the Hawash run the wrong way, and regarding the Muger as a continuation of it, because the two rivers have some of their sources together on Mount Salala, succeeded in proving to his own satisfaction, if not entirely to mine, that the Milli and Berkona join the Abai.

In like manner, the fact that some tributaries of Kuango (Quango) and the Kassavi (Kasai) have their sources together in the Mossamba Mountains, near the town of Mai, led Dr. Livingstone's informant to assert the confluence of these two rivers.

This anecdote respecting Fanta was related by me as long ago as the year 1849, in my "Observations sur la Communication supposee entre le Niger et le Nil" (published in the "Nouvelles Annales des Voyages," 5me serie, tom. ii. pp. 186–194), for the purpose of explaining and refuting a statement made by a Fellatah pilgrim, named Abd-er-Rahman, to the late M. Fulgence Fresnel, from which statement that learned Orientalist inferred, in spite of his own great local experience and knowledge, that a water communication actually existed between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, by means of a "Canal des deux Mers," as he called it, of which, unlike the one that has now just been opened, he imagined Nature had been at the expense. It is singular that, after a lapse of twenty years, I should have occasion to repeat this anecdote for the purpose of rebutting the inference from a similar native statement of the existence of a water communication between the Kuango (Congo) and the Nile.

This objection having thus been removed, the question of the lower course of the Kassavi is freed from all difficulty, and the river may now be allowed to run in the direction in which Ladislaus Magyar said it does. When that observant traveller first learned that the Kassavi flows towards the east, he had not, nor any one, the remotest idea of the possibility of its connection with the Nile; and as it was evident that so immense a river must enter the sea somewhere, it was natural for him to conclude that its mouth was in the Indian Ocean. Between 1853, when he expressed such an opinion, and 1858, when he wrote the letter published by Dr. Petermann, Magyar must, however, have heard of the "reputed great lake of Nyassa," which Burton and Speke were sent to explore in 1856, and consequently nothing was more reasonable than that he should then make his river Kassavi run into that lake—for such I understand to be what he meant by his extensive lake Nhanja (by mistake written Uhanja). His other name for it, Moeva or Moera, may possibly be intended for Moravi or Maravi, as the same lake was sometimes called. Had the Hungarian traveller lived to know of Baker's Albert Nyanza, he would of course have made this the recipient of the Kassiva; and he would thus have solved the Nile problem, instead of leaving to me its solution with the help of his materials. Still this good fortune might not have been mine, had it not been for the information now received from Dr. Livingstone, which has led me to refer to the former explorations and reports of him and other travellers in order to ascertain their bearing upon the question in the actual state of our knowledge. And I found the facts to be these. Ladislaus Magyar followed the course of the Kassavi northwards as far as 6 deg. 30 min. south latitude, on or about the 22d meridian of east longitude. Sir Samuel Baker has laid down the Albert Nyanza as extending southwards as far as about 2 deg. south latitude and 28 deg. 30 min. east longitude. Between these two points there is a space of some 500 geographical miles in a direct line, which has to be bridged over. But this distance is shortened by the explorers at each end themselves. The one in the south was told that the Kassavi runs eastwards into "Nhanja;" the other in the north was informed that "Nyanza" comes from the west, "in which direction its extent is unknown." And now the explorer of the Chambeze comes between the two, and supplies almost all that was wanting to make the union between the Kassavi and the Albert Nyanza a demonstrable fact.

In the first place, Dr. Livingstone has ascertained that the Chambeze, the "New Zambesi" of some of our maps, whose sources have been discovered by him between 10 and 12 deg. south latitude, does not communicate with the more southerly river Zambesi, but has its separate course northwards. Such being the case, the Chambeze must be the upper course either of the Kuango (Congo) or of the Nile. It is also a fact, established by the Scottish traveller, that the bed of the Chambeze possesses an absolute elevation of only 3000 feet. But it being likewise a fact that the water-parting in the west, in which are the sources of both the Kuango and the Zambesi, is much higher than 3000 feet; and it appearing further that this water-parting continues northwards along the twentieth meridian or thereabouts, as it is approximately marked on my maps of "The Basin of the Nile" of 1849, 1859, and 1864—for the great lake discovered on the Equator by Signor Piaggia has an elevation of 4000 or 5000 feet, and is therefore on the eastern slope of that water-parting—it becomes physically impossible for the Chambeze to join the Kuango, or any other river of the west coast of Africa; so that it can only join the Nile.

Further, Dr. Livingstone has ascertained that the Chambeze, after passing through several lakes and taking the names, first of Luapula, and then of Lualaba, flows in a north-northwest direction to Ulenge, in the country west of Lake Tanganyika, and that the waters of Ulenge are then all gathered up by the Lufra, a large river that by means of various confluents drains the western side of the great valley-plain south of Tanganyika, as the Chambeze drains its eastern side; and he was informed that the Lufra then flows on into Lake Chowambe, which he first believed to be identical with Baker's Albert Nyanza, but now imagines (if I read his last report correctly) to be "an unvisited lake west or southwest of Ujiji."

This river Lufira the traveller did not see, but it was pointed out to him on the eleventh parallel of south latitude as being there so large as never to be passable except in canoes, which proves that it must come from a considerable distance south of that parallel. It might reasonably be contended that the Lufira is the lower course of the Kassavi. But my impression (which still may be erroneous) is that it is a separate river, running halfway between the Kassavi and the Chambeze. From the position, however, which, under any circumstances, the Kassavi assumes, with its course explored by L. Magyar northwards as far as 6 deg. 30 min. south latitude, whilst the Lufira, on its side, is shown by Dr. Livingstone to come from beyond the eleventh parallel, it is manifest that, even if these two rivers do not fall immediately into Baker's Albert Nyanza, the one not less than the other, together with the Chambeze, must of necessity join it and the Nile, though at the present moment the precise point of junction may be unknown; the Kassavi being not only the largest and most distant, but also the most direct stream of them all.

Such being the case, I feel myself justified in affirming that this river, the Kassavi or Kassai, is the head stream and upper course of the Nile of Egypt; that its principal sources are in the primeval forests of Olo-Vihenda and Djikoe or Kibokoe on the Mossamba Mountains, which are now shown to be "the great *hydrophylactum* of the continent of Africa, the central point of division between the waters flowing to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic, and to the Indian Ocean" ("Journal of the Royal Geographical Society," vol. xvii, p. 82), as also to Ngami or some other inland lake; that the approximate position of this, the true *Caput Nili*, is between 11 degrees 30 minutes and 12 degrees south latitude, and in about 18 degrees or 19 degrees east longitude, nearly due east of the port of St. Philip of Benguela on the west coast of Africa, and within 300 geographical miles of the Atlantic Ocean; and that this marvellous river, the largest in the world, is thus found to stretch across forty-three degrees of latitude, or, if measured diagonally, over one-eighth part of the entire circumference of the globe. And, in affirming this, I have the gratification of being able to say, on behalf of my native country, the country of all the Upper Nile explorers—Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker and Livingstone—that though through past ages it has been said—

Nulli contingit gloria genti
Ut Nilo sit læta suo—

this can now be said no longer.

CHARLES BEKE.

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,225,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $163,318·38	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	23,000,000·00
Receipts of Premiums, '69	1,961,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,686·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,356·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,783,581·00

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,906·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

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No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 3 6

INSURANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
"National Life Insurance Company
OF THE U. S. A.,"
For the Year Ending December 31, 1869.
PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE H. CLARK.
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VICE-PRESIDENTS,
HENRY D. COOKE, E. A. ROLLINS.
SECRETARY AND ACTUARY,
EMERSON W. FEET.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D.
Capital Stock paid in full...$1,000,000

Premiums received during the year	$532,803·03
Interest received from investments and income from all other sources	104,339·08
	$637,142·11

EXPENDITURES.

Life losses paid and surrendered policies	$44,422·12
U. S. and State Taxes	8,062·83
Commissions to Agents, salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. etc	358,540·00
	$411,024·95

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

United States and State Loans, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on Collateral Security	$1,160,537·12
Deferred Premiums and cash in hands of Agents	172,142·92
Cash on hand and in bank	109,863·66
Accrued Interest and all other Assets	23,961·55
2 19stuthst	$1,466,505·25

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
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10 21 thstuspm

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23 5

PAPER HANGINGS.
LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1032 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 607 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 2 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE ANDES AND THE AMAZON. By James Orton, M. A. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The magnificent region on the eastern slope of the Andes and watered by the Amazon and its tributaries is, or until a very few years has been, almost a *terra incognita*. The outside world absolutely knows less about it than it does of the interior of Africa, and yet the advantages of this great country for the purposes of civilization are described by all who have visited it as far surpassing anything that the African continent offers, while its flora and fauna present most attractive fields for the investigation of science. The work before us is the result of a scientific expedition to the equatorial Andes and the river Amazon, which was made during the years 1867 and 1868, by Professor Orton and several companions, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Orton has contributed the substance of these pages in a series of papers to the New York *Evening Post*, *The American Journal of Science*, and other publications. They have been revised before being given to the public in their present shape, and some new matter has been added to render the narrative complete. The author has endeavored to give a popular description of the interesting region traversed by his expedition. He has endeavored to present a condensed but faithful picture of the physical aspect, the resources, and the inhabitants, and this work will undoubtedly do more than almost any other that has preceded it to extend the popular knowledge of the great regions of Equatorial South America. The work is one of the most interesting books of travel recently published, and it contains a vast amount of valuable scientific information conveyed in a readable and practical shape to suit the popular taste.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us the following recent publications of Harper & Brothers:—

The "Captivi," "Triummus," and "Rudens" of Plautus, edited by C. S. Harrington, M. A., deserves to become popular as a Latin text-book. The comedies of Plantus are not only amusing in themselves, but they are valuable to students of Latin style as showing a phase in the development of the language before it reached its perfection. The three comedies included in the work before us are among the most admirable performances of Plautus, and they will make an agreeable variety in the list of Latin books used in our schools and colleges. Sufficient notes have been added to illustrate the text and to stimulate the student to investigate for himself, and especial attention has been given to the explanation of the metres of Plautus.

"The Adventures of Caleb Williams," by William Godwin, is one of the most powerful and original works of fiction ever written. Its republication at this time is the only good thing that has come out of the Byron scandal, though exactly how or why this novel should have any connection with Mrs. Stowe's nasty story, it is not easy for any one but the publishers who expect to make money by the operation to understand. The edition of this book published by Harper & Brothers has a life of Godwin and a criticism of his writings, both of which have been reprinted without any dates from some early copy of "Caleb Williams," and any uninformed reader would imagine from their perusal that Godwin was still living. This is a piece of carelessness that ought to be corrected.

"Hirell," by the author of "Abel Drake's Wife," etc., is a novel of English life, of a somewhat higher grade than most of the current fiction of the day. The story is interesting of itself, and the characters are well described; but the chief merit of the work is its philosophical spirit, and its attempt to illustrate, if not to solve some of the problems of life.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the following new publications of D. Appleton & Co:—

"Red as a Rose is She" is the twelfth volume of "The Library of Choice Reading." It is an English "society" novel, and is better worth reading than would be expected from its title.

"Fitz Boodle's Confessions" is the fifth volume of the cheap edition of Thackeray's miscellaneous writings. This is a very characteristic work, and, like many of Thackeray's minor efforts, it is more highly appreciated by his warmest admirers than some of his more elaborate performances.

"The Natural Speaker," by Joseph Alden, D. D., L.L.D., is a series of selections arranged with the idea of cultivating a natural manner of speaking, and they appear to be well adapted for the purpose. The compiler explains his idea in an introductory essay, and a prefatory note by Dr. James McCook, President of the College of New Jersey, commends the work.

"A Manual for Learning Spanish," by Thomas Pendergast, is one of the Mastery series, that has attained considerable popularity with persons who desire to learn to speak foreign languages rapidly and with ease. The system of Pendergast is highly commended by those who have tried it, and within reasonable limits it certainly seems adapted to the purpose intended.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Helen and Artun; or, Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel," the eighth volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Henta's works. This novel was very popular some years ago, and it will doubtless be enjoyed by those who peruse it at this time in connection with the other writings of the author.

—"A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem, First Century," by W. W. Story. Published by Loring, Boston. This remarkable poem appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October, 1868, and was reprinted in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH some months ago. It is an attempt to give a new theory of the conduct of Judas Iscariot; such a theory as might have been conceived by an impartial witness of the events attending the death of Christ. The poem is ingenious; but the Roman lawyer who pleads for Judas has not been able to account satisfactorily for the thirty pieces of silver, which are among the strongest evidences against any supposition of pure motives on the part of the recreant apostle.

—From J. B. Skelly & Co. we have received "Beginning," by Miss L. Bates. This is a religious story for children, and is suitable for Sunday School libraries.

—The title of Dickens' new story, which will shortly be commenced in *Every Saturday*, is announced as "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

—From W. R. Smith, No. 135 North Eighth street, we have received "Cape May Waltzes," composed by Edward Wolsieffer.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of the *St. James' Magazine*, *Punch*, and *Fun*.

—Mr. C. G. Rosenberg, who is well known as an editor, a painter, a sculptor, a musician, and a little bit of everything else in the art and literary line, has a story now running in the columns of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, entitled "Three Casts for a Life," which promises to add greatly to his reputation as a popular story-writer. The scene is laid in Russia during the reign of the Empress Anne, and with its descriptions of court life, peasant life, and its plots and counterplots, it carries the reader on from one number of the paper to another in a style that must be highly gratifying to the publisher.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.
2 9

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1124 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St.
Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

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TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc, to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haines port, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 1¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.
Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and S. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 208 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P.M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 9:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven... 7:20 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia... 6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport.....12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg..... 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 9:25 A. M.
Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

DUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 18 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Feb. 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 2 19 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 22 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning, February 24,
At 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 2 23 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 111 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..... 9:45 P. M.
Accommodation..... 12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express..... 12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:
Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:20 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:55 P. M.
Erie Express..... 12:55 P. M.
Southern Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express..... 4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Hav

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION.

A Great Excitement at Horticultural Hall—A Stereopticon Apparatus Explodes—A Panic Prevented—Great Danger, but no Loss of Life.

Last evening an entertainment, consisting of stereopticon pictures and *tableaux vivants*, was given in Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. During the exhibition two gas bags belonging to the stereopticon apparatus exploded, from some cause or causes as yet unknown, but happily with no damage to the life of any in the hall.

The hall was about three quarters full at the time, but owing to the prompt measures of the janitor and others all succeeded in gaining the street in safety.

The screen on which the stereopticon pictures were displayed was on the stage immediately in a line with the drop-curtain. The stereopticon apparatus to project the pictures on the screen was situated in the middle aisle of the hall, in the midst of the audience. It consisted of a large double lantern, with its accompaniments, and two large india-rubber gas bags, 40 by 20 inches, which were covered with press boards and heavy iron weights. These bags contained, the one oxygen and the other hydrogen, which gases were used to produce the oxy-hydrogen or Drummond light in the lanterns.

On the stage, in the rear of the screen, was the apparatus for the production of the tableaux. These were illuminated by another set of bags and burners situated on one side of the stage, the screen being raised as each tableau was presented. The stereopticon apparatus in the middle of the hall was managed by Mr. Willard, under whose direction the exhibition was given, who is a man of great experience in this line, and who, in several hundred former exhibitions of this kind, has never met with an accident. At the time of the explosion the stereopticon apparatus was not in use. The curtain had just gone down on the tableau of "Captain Jinks," in which the calcium lights upon the stage were used, and after which an intermission of a few minutes was announced. The stage lights and apparatus were not injured in the least. At the end of the intermission Mr. Willard proceeded to relight the lanterns, preparatory to continuing the exhibition. The hydrogen jet in one lantern had just been lit and had been burning for an instant, and he was in the act of lighting the hydrogen of the other lantern, when the explosion took place. The oxygen was turned not on in either burner, without which the light is usually as harmless as a common coal gas burner, and in reality is the same thing. After the explosion, the oxygen stopcocks of both lanterns were examined, and were both found to be fully turned off. Even had they been on, with proper care no accident could be expected.

The tops and bottoms of the two bags were found nearly entire. The weights had been thrown to one side, but not lifted in the air. The press-boards of thin pine were splintered completely, and the fragments scattered in all directions.

The explosion was a double one, consisting of two distinct shocks, the second being the heaviest of the two. The report was very loud, and was heard in the neighborhood a distance of six squares. People in the Academy of Music supposed that a gas meter had exploded in that building. The gas lights on either side of the stage had been lit during the intermission, as well as some in front of the gallery. All of these were extinguished by the concussion, so that the audience was left in total darkness. Under these circumstances the wonder is that no one was injured by a stampede of the people in the hall, but nothing of that kind occurred. The janitor of the hall and several gentlemen were standing near the door at the time, and they immediately opened all the means of exit. In a few minutes all who were at all alarmed had left the hall. By the time that the gas was relighted all terror had subsided. One or two ladies who were in the immediate vicinity of the gas bags fainted, and one or two boys were slightly scratched with splinters of the press-boards. An ear-ring and cross worn around the neck were torn away from one of the young ladies near the apparatus. She was also considerably bruised, and her nervous system severely shocked, but no serious results are apprehended. This is believed to be the case in which the greatest personal injury was inflicted. A large force of policemen came promptly to the scene from the Academy of Music adjacent. Several fire companies, alarmed by the report, had also arrived, but their services were not needed. The services of a doctor were immediately procured for the fainting ladies, all of whom soon recovered and left for their homes.

Though no one was badly injured, the force of the explosion was sufficient to greatly damage the hall. Several hundred of the large panes of glass in the windows were shattered, and the sound of the falling glass added greatly to the confusion. But the greatest injury to the building was not discovered until long after the accident. About 11 o'clock, when the janitor was about to leave the hall for the night, it was found that the ceiling of the basement, immediately under the spot where the bags had been situated, had been entirely shattered. The floor of the hall above was shattered, and the shock had penetrated through the floor to the room beneath. After the excitement had subsided, Mr. Willard offered to continue the exhibition, as none of the other apparatus had been injured, and another set of bags was on hand; but by the breaking of the windows the hall was found to have become too uncomfortably cold for the accommodation of an audience.

Immediately after the accident Professor Morton, of the Franklin Institute, was sent for to examine the apparatus, and, if possible, give an explanation, as no cause could be discovered. The messenger found him at his house, and he immediately came to the hall. The apparatus had been left just as it had been thrown by the explosion until after his arrival.

After a careful examination, Professor Morton has furnished us with the following as the cause of the accident:—From some misunderstanding at the outset, the operator was under a false impression as to which gas bag contained oxygen and which hydrogen. This is proved by the actual position of the connecting tubes at the present time. As a result of this, when filling up the bags from reservoirs during an intermission, though many precautions were taken to avoid just this mistake, the wrong gas was added to each bag, thus forming an explosive mixture in both. On attempting to relight the jets the explosion occurred. The heavy iron weights upon the press-boards were not thrown about, and, we are happy to learn that, with the exception of a few trifling scratches, no one was hurt, although a large audience was assembled and densely packed in the closest proximity to the exploding apparatus. That so noisy and violent a detonation should do so little serious damage would seem strange were we not acquainted with the peculiar character of this explosive mixture. Its characteristic is great suddenness and little power. A heap of soap bubbles filled with it may be fired in the hand with a detonation which is perfectly deafening, but without the least sensible shock to the hand which contains them. An equal noise from gunpowder would imply the utter demolition of the operator and all in his vicinity. Such an accident as this is not likely to occur again, attention having been drawn so strongly to the risk, and might have been avoided had some distinguishing mark which could be felt as well as seen been made on the stopcock of one or other of the bags. The personal danger from such explosions is confined to the immediate vicinity of the bags, and an audience may feel perfectly secure where these are not in close proximity.

That no panic occurred is due in great measure to the adequate means of exit from the hall. Had such a thing occurred in a hall like the Musical Fund, from which it requires twenty minutes for a large assemblage to make its exit, the result might have been far different. Too much attention cannot be given to this subject by parties who are the proprietors or lessees of places of public meeting.

A MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of members of the Philadelphia bar was held this morning at 12 o'clock in the District Court room No. 1, Judge Porter in the chair. Vice-Presidents, Isaac Hazlehurst, Peter McCall, George W. Biddle, and Joseph B. Townsend. Henry M. Benkert and George D. Budd were elected secretaries.

The President, in opening the meeting, stated that the object for which the meeting had been called was to take such measures as will procure the necessary legislation for the appointment of a larger number of judges in our courts. The present number is not sufficient. Very often a judge sits all day hearing cases, and then has to write opinions after 12 o'clock at night. Sometimes judges have come into court, after an interval of two weeks, with forty written opinions.

Some judges are required to sit nine weeks at a stretch. At Pittsburg it is so arranged that one judge sits two weeks, and then another judge sits for the same time. Each judge thus has an interval of two weeks for study and the thinking and writing out of opinions. Besides these long terms, the court-rooms in which the judges are obliged to sit are the most perfect retorts for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas which have ever existed.

The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting was then called for.

The chairman of the committee then presented the following, stating that it was in the form of a memorial, and that it was designed to be forwarded to Harrisburg with the names of the memorialists appended, and under the guardianship of a suitable committee:—

To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

The undersigned members of the Philadelphia Bar respectfully represent:—That the increase of population and business of the city of Philadelphia, and consequent increase in the number of civil and criminal causes, render an increase in the Judiciary of the city imperatively necessary.

They therefore request your honorable bodies to provide for the election, in October next, of two additional Judges for the District Court, and of one additional Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Your memorialists also concur in what appears to be the general opinion of the Bar of the State, that the number of Judges of the Supreme Court should be increased.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

The memorial was signed by Henry E. Wallace, W. Roach Wistar, Amos Briggs, William A. Porter, George W. Thorn, Edward Shippen, Thomas J. Diehl, Henry M. Dechert, and George D. Budd, members of the committee.

Mr. W. Roach Wistar, Judge Parsons, Mr. Richard McMurtrie, and Mr. George W. Biddle addressed the meeting in favor of the proposed changes.

Mr. Biddle did not think that it would be for the best to have a seperate Nisi Prius Judge for Philadelphia, to which idea the meeting leaned. He thought that it would be better to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and let them hold the Nisi Prius as now, than to have a separate local Judge of the Nisi Prius.

Mr. Remak thought that it would be better to have petitions from the people at large. They would have more weight than one from the bar alone. Enough persons could be found who would understand the matter and be willing to sign the petitions.

Mr. E. S. Miller said that it was no time to engage in refined discussion as to what was best, but that all should unite in some general measures for the increase of the facilities of the court. The Philadelphia Bar never engaged in anything heartily and unanimously, except to eat a supper or bury some of its members. Lawyers do not know the great inconvenience to which the public are put by the want of facilities. Lawyers are inconvenienced when cases are put off because the court is too busy to hear them, but how much more is it inconvenient for the clients, who have to come sometimes from long distances over and over again! The judges are so overburdened that they delight to nonsuit the cases. They feel that they must get through the list somehow. Let all now present drop their crotchets. I for my part will drop mine, for I also have them, and will go in for the petition.

A statement from the Prothonotary of the District Court was presented, from which it appears that in the year 1830, 2276 cases were brought into that court; in the year 1840 there were 5591 cases; in 1850, 4222 cases; in 1860, 6570; and in the year 1869, 8840 cases.

The petition was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Remak requested that Mr. Miller would reduce to writing his reasons why this community desires an enlarged number of judges, which should then be printed.

A motion was made that a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the Chair to see that the bill passes the Legislature, which was adopted.

On motion, the officers of the meeting were included in the committee.

Mr. Rawle read an act which is now before the Senate, and which is likely to pass. He thought that some action should be taken favoring this bill. The following is the act:—

An Act to Increase the Number of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Court, from and after the first Monday in December next, shall consist of six judges, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum when convened for the purpose of holding said Court agreeable to law, and the additional judge hereby authorized shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large at the next general election, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws, and shall be commissioned and receive the same salary which the Judges of the Supreme Court receive.

No action was taken in relation to the act.

On motion the meeting adjourned. After the adjournment the various members of the bar present signed the memorial.

A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL THE OLDEST AFLOAT.—The Truelove is the name of the oldest vessel now afloat. She was built in Philadelphia in 1764, and is consequently 106 years old. The vessel was built originally for the merchant trade, but during the Revolution was used as a privateer. She was captured by a British war vessel in 1780, and was purchased from the British Government by parties in Hull, England, from which port she now hails. She was employed in the wine trade between Oporto and Hull until 1784, when she was employed in whaling. As a whaler, she has been exposed to many vicissitudes. The Truelove, in 1830, formed part of a fleet in Melville Bay, when twenty strong vessels were lost and twelve others were seriously injured by the ice. This vessel, on account of her peculiar build, was able to stand the ice much better than some other and stronger ones. When exposed to a heavy squeeze between large masses of ice, she would be raised to the surface, where she would remain until the pressure was relieved, when she would again sink into the water. On one occasion this vessel lay on the ice in this manner for six weeks in Melville Bay. The Truelove has made eighty voyages to Greenland and Davis' Strait. During all the time that she has been engaged as a whaler, she has carried oil from some three or four hundred whales, and besides this has been laden with seals and other Arctic products. Since 1867 she has been employed in carrying ice from Norway to the English market. She is said to be in as good a condition now as ever, and is still hard at work.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The "Streets of Philadelphia" could not very well be played just now; the scenery would be apt to be somewhat muddy.

—Jean Louis has lost his professorship of music in the public schools. We suppose the children will now sing, "Oh! Louis, we have missed you," etc.

—General Wagner wants to command the colored troops; it is *given* another man will get it.

—A chap was bellowing Mary-land, my Mary-land last midnight, when a night-capped individual raised a window-sash and deposited an earthen jug on the singist's noddle, with the remark, "Clear out, you darned fool, Mary Ann's gone to bed long ago."

—The "man who whistles" is requested to silence his pipes whilst visiting our sausage shops.

—Benzine whisky brings as much joy to our undertakers as quartz nuggets do to the toiling miner.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—On Thursday and Friday next, B. Scott, Jr., will sell, without reserve, the entire stock of furniture of J. Lutz, No. 121 S. Eleventh street. Mr. Lutz has been for twenty-five years in his present location, and he has achieved a reputation second to none as a manufacturer of first-class furniture. The present sale is in consequence of his retirement from business, and his intention of visiting Europe next spring. It is scarcely necessary for us to state that this will be a very rare opportunity for housekeepers to purchase fine furniture at a low price. The abilities of Mr. Scott as an auctioneer are well known, and this sale promises to be one of the most attractive of the season. The sale will commence at 10 A. M. on each day. In consequence of the immense stock and the limited room, tickets of admission will be required. These can be procured on application at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street.

THE VETERANS.

Meeting of the Soldiers of the War of 1812.

At ten o'clock this morning the handful of brave men who followed their country's flag during the troublesome time intervening between the year 1812 and the battle of New Orleans in 1815, met, as is their usual yearly custom, in the Supreme Court Room, to do honor to the natal day of the Immortal Father of his Country. President Peter Hay in the chair. Secretary, John H. Frick.

Colonel John Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following report:—

The Executive Committee respectfully report:—That since our meeting on the 8th of January last inexorable death has been doing his work of destruction among our members, no less than ten having departed this life in about seven weeks, which, added to the sixty-one reported at that time, make seventy-one in little more than one year out of the small number in this association, and henceforth the proportion must inevitably be greatly increased, until, in a very brief period indeed, the last soldier of 1812 will be carried to his last home on earth.

At the beginning of the present year the prospect of relief from Congress looked very gloomy, and the most hopeful among us were greatly discouraged. Since then, however, a more liberal spirit has manifested itself among the representatives of the people; and the public press, too, that great lever of public sentiment, has come forward nobly and energetically to our support.

In the National House of Representatives the Hon. Mr. Bingham has introduced the following resolution:—

Granting Pensions to the Surviving Soldiers and Their Widows of the War of 1812:—

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of these resolutions, the surviving soldiers, who served the United States in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and the surviving widows of such soldiers, shall each be entitled to a pension at the rate of $8 per month.

And although the matter has received a check from the opposition of Mr. Edmunds, one of the Senators from Vermont, yet we have received such unequivocal encouragement from influential members of both houses of Congress that we can bid our fellow-soldiers not to despair.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania the Hon. M. B. Lowry introduced the following joint resolution, which has been passed by that body, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence:—

Joint Resolution Relative to Granting Relief to the Soldiers and Widows of Soldiers of the War of 1812.

Be it Resolved, (if the House concur), That our Senators in Congress are instructed and our Representatives requested to use every honorable means within their power to secure the passage of the bill granting a pension to soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Under these circumstances we urge the old soldiers of 1812, throughout the Union, to persevere in their endeavors to enlist the active exertions of the several State Legislatures, the public press, and the citizens generally, to unite in procuring a liberal and honorable recognition by Congress of the services and sacrifices of the soldiers of the second War of Independence, of whom so few remain.

The committee submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of the Pennsylvania State Senate, and to the other Senators who aided him in passing a resolution urging Congress to pass the bill now before them, granting a pension to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the Hon. Mr. Bingham, G. W. Scofield, and General John D. Dewesse, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, who are co-operating with him in the generous effort to do an act of justice to the few surviving soldiers of 1812.

Resolved, That the legislatures of other States now in session be earnestly requested to adopt resolutions similar to those passed by the Senate of Pennsylvania, urging Congress to do the last act of gratitude to the old soldiers of 1812.

The report was unanimously adopted, after which the following toasts were read:—

1. The Memory of Washington, ever in our hearts as the Father of his Country.
2. The Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution.
3. The Memory of our departed Associates in the War of 1812—They rest from their labors, but their works do follow them.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
6. The Army and Navy of the United States.
7. The Judiciary of the Union and of the several States—Firm supporters of the Constitution and its Laws.
8. The Union—It must and shall be preserved.
9. The Memory of Scott, Brown, Decatur, Perry, and other Commanders in the War of 1812.
10. The Friends of the Soldiers and Sailors of the War of 1812 in Congress and our State Legislature—Long life and happiness to them.
11. Our Country—The land of the free and the home of the brave.
12. Agriculture, Commerce, and the Manufactures—The foundation of our prosperity, and the source of our strength.
13. Woman—Heaven's last and best gift to man; without her our homes would be desolate.

The roll was then called, and sixty-two members answered to their names.

The following new members were then elected:—

Valentine Burkhardt, of the Washington Greys.
Joseph Ogelsby, William J. Ferguson.
John White, of Colonel Berry's Battalion.

The following deaths were announced since the meeting in January.—

Colonel William Diehl	90	years
Dr. Benjamin Johnson	83	"
Emanuel C. Heigert	..	"
Captain John Huston	86	"
John Strickler	75	"
Daniel Smith	79	"
John L. Duy	83	"
Benjamin Miles	81	"
Jacob Tiel	77	"
Charles Durang	76	"

Mr. John D. Hester moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and other papers that have supported the cause of the soldiers of 1812. Unanimously agreed to.

The same gentleman moved that hereafter the proceedings of the association be opened with prayer, and that hereafter some clergyman be selected for that purpose. Agreed to.

A resolution was then passed authorizing the Secretary to prepare and have printed a complete roll of the names of the present and former members of the association, that copies of it may be distributed amongst the living members to serve as memorials.

The business of the meeting was then declared finished. Colonel A. L. Snowden then read Washington's Farewell Address, after which the veterans dispersed.

TRADE NOTICE.—The following is a reprint of an advertisement in a morning journal, which advertisement certainly has the best interests of society at heart:—

"NOTICE.—If the artist who so cleverly relieved a gentleman of his pocket-book whilst getting on a Market street car at the corner of Eleventh and Market, about 1 P. M., February 18th, has no particular interest in keeping the pocket-book and papers, which are of small pecuniary value, the owner is disposed to look at the transaction as rather sharp financiering, even considering the dullness of the times, but is ready to negotiate for their return at a fair valuation. Address in confidence," etc.

The artist, whoever he is, if he has any conscience, or any regard for his own interest, cannot fail to reply, in which case two fools will be satisfied. We are happy to state, for the relief of the public mind, that it is firmly believed that the author of the above still survives.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Thursday evening Mr. Pugh will introduce George William Curtis as his next "star." Mr Curtis is a graceful and polished speaker, as well as a vigorous and elegant writer. He is also a man of large and liberal views, and his discussion of such a subject as "Our National Folly—the Civil Service" cannot fail to be interesting. The views of Mr. Curtis on this subject are well known, and his lecture will doubtless be a practical and eloquent consideration of the existing evils and the methods that should be adopted for reforming them.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—This morning the members of the Washington Hose Company, No. 10, paraded, with their new hose carriage, which is a very handsome affair. It is painted ultramarine blue, tastefully picked up with gold. The silver-plating is very elaborate, and gives it a neat appearance. On the silver side-badges is their name and number. The springs are polished. On the front locker is the name, "Washington," in large gold letters, edged up with carmine. On the hind locker is the date of their institution.

A UNITED STATES MARINE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—A United States marine, named Jacob Hoffman, attempted suicide by jumping into the Delaware at Noble street wharf. The water was rather too cold for him, and he reconsidered his determination to drown himself. He cried lustily for help, and a Seventh district policeman came to his rescue and succeeded in dragging him out of the river. He was taken to the Seventh District Station House, where he was resuscitated.

A PATRIOTIC LADY.—This morning, at an early hour, a patriotic young lady, name unknown, placed a wreath of immortelles on the railing surrounding the statue of Washington, in front of Independence Hall.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Papal Infallibility—The American Ecclesiastics Expelled from Rome—Death of the Bishop of Chichester—The Preliminary Trials of the French Rioters.

FROM EUROPE.

Papal Infallibility.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The discussion on the question of Papal Infallibility is expected to be opened in the Œcumenical Council some time this week.

The French Cable Company.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the French Cable Company, held in this city yesterday, an agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic and New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph companies for a working arrangement looking to economy of expense and expedition of business was unanimously approved, and the directors authorized to arrange with the French Government in regard to their executive rights, so as to give perfect reciprocity to the United States.

New Steamship Line.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Pacific Steamship Company have planned a semi-monthly line of steamers from Panama to Liverpool, by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Death of Bishop of Chichester.

Right Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, died yesterday. He was 84 years old.

English Railroads in Japan.

English engineers have obtained a contract to build three hundred miles of railroad in Japan.

Examinations of the Paris Rioters.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The preliminary examinations of persons arrested during the recent troubles have been ended. One hundred and eight were unconditionally discharged, 125 held to appear before the court, and 150 kept under arrest for conspiring against the State and the life of the Emperor.

American Ecclesiastics Expelled from Rome.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Among the ecclesiastics expelled from Rome there are said to have been several Americans.

Dry Dock for Malta.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A company has been formed here to build a dry dock for Malta.

A Retiring Prince.

MUNICH, Feb. 22.—It is feared Prince Hohenlohe will retire from public life.

Petroleum Tests.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In view of the many shocking accidents caused by petroleum, laws have been projected for subjecting it to still severer tests. A bill will soon be brought before Parliament, looking to this end.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON Feb. 22—1 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88⅝; 1867s, 87⅝; 10-40s, 84¾. Erie Railroad, 22¾; Illinois Central, 111⅜; Great Western, 29¾.

FRANKFORD, Feb. 22.—United States bonds opened at 94½.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 72c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f. 12½c.

HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Cotton opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—1:30 P. M.—Cotton nominal. Corn 26s. 6d. Red winter Wheat 8s. 5d. Receipts of wheat for the first three days, 7500 quarters, of which 1000 were American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Senator Sumner and Mr. Mungen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Some days ago Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, asked and obtained leave to print a speech in the *Globe*. It appeared in the *Globe* of to-day, and turned out to be a violent personal attack on Senator Sumner for his course on the Cuban question. This morning Mr. Dawes rose to a question of privilege and called the attention of the House to the matter, and said the speech was indecent and an insult to the House.

He moved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire whether the speech ought not to be excluded from the permanent form of the *Globe*. There was a long debate on the subject, after which Mr. Dawes' resolution was adopted. The House will no doubt adopt the resolution which passed the Senate prohibiting the printing of speeches in the *Globe* which have not been delivered in Congress.

Naval Orders.

Captain A. C. Rhind and Lieutenant G. V. Menzies were ordered to this city, to be examined for promotion. First Assistant Engineer A. V. Marley to the New York Navy Yard. Ensign Thomas A. Stevens is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Colorado.

FROM THE WEST.

The Mississippi Steamboat Disaster.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—The following are additional names of the missing by the disaster to the steamer Emma No. 3, furnished by Mr. Altenborough, the pilot:—

William Fosterer, second engineer; James Sealey, of Lexington; Ky.; second cook, unknown, white; Davy Rustabout, James Chapman, and two other firemen, names unknown; George Waster, pantryman, is in the hospital here badly burned, but will probably recover.

Walter Marrata, the first clerk, in noble disregard of danger to himself, made an attempt to save a lady passenger, and perished with the others.

The following are additional names of persons saved:—

James Lynch, of St. Louis; Joseph George, of Cannalton; James Ruadenkes, of Dayton, Kentucky; Charles Charleston, second mate; Edward Wylie, watchman; James Ford, John Johnson, C. Collins, Frank Burns, Amos Burns, E. E. Wing, baker, and M. M. Foris, of the deck hands; and Henry Wilson, fireman.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Day in Boston—The Weather at Concord.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The Custom House, banks, and all leading places of business are closed to-day.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 22.—At sunrise this morning the thermometer was at zero, and at 10 o'clock 10 deg. above. About twelve inches of snow fell in the last storm on the range of hills from Danbury, Rumney and Holderness.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 22.—A fire occurred here yesterday, burning out Morrison's billiard room and other property. Loss, $10,000—insured.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Vickers presented the memorial of the National Board of Trade for the passage of a marine apprentice law. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stewart presented the credentials of Messrs. Parrow and Whitely as Senators elect from the State of Georgia, and asked their reference to the Judiciary Committee, which were read.

Mr. Drake said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia to these men to act as Senators. The manner of the election of Senators and the manner of authenticating the fact to the Senate were prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument or any act of Congress authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man as Senator of the United States. It did not appear from the paper when the party was elected, nor was his election certified to by the President of the State Senate, as required by law. He thought the paper ought not to be received.

Mr. Pomeroy said the Constitution required each house to judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and therefore he favored the reference to one committee, so that the facts might be investigated.

Mr. Stewart remarked that if the credentials were not valid the fact would be shown upon investigation, which was all that was now asked for.

Mr. Drake said his objection was based upon the fact that they were not credentials in the sense of the Constitution and the laws, but mere commissions from a party not authorized to issue them.

Mr. Pomeroy said that in the case of the impeachment of a Senator from Tennessee, some years ago, a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Senate was sustained by the body, on the ground that a Senator was not an officer of the United States but of the State.

Mr. Stewart asked and obtained leave to withdraw the papers for the present, in order to permit the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) to address the Senate.

House.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio), from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the charges against Richard Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama, reported that there was not sufficient evidence in support of the charges and specifications on which to impeach him, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Eldridge asked leave to submit a minority report, on behalf of himself and Mr. Kerr, but Mr. Butler (Mass.) objected.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee on Elections, so as to make the whole number fifteen:—Messrs. Beaman, Kerr, McCrary, and Potter.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefits of the Homestead law to the children of deceased soldiers. Passed.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), rising to a question of privilege, referred to a speech of Mr. Mungen, published in the *Globe* of last Sunday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, and which reflected on Senator Sumner, and he offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The Hon. William Mungen, a member of the House, did on the 19th inst. obtain unanimous consent of the House in Committee of the Whole to print in the *Globe*, as if delivered in the House, a speech not otherwise delivered, and did therefore cause a speech to be so printed in the daily *Globe* of the 20th inst., as if delivered in the House and under its rules, alleged to be of such a character as to be an abuse of the privilege so obtained, and a violation of the rules of the House, now therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report whether the said William Mungen, in causing the said speech to be printed, as aforesaid, has not abused the privilege thus obtained, violated the rules of the House, and deserved its censure, and that in the meantime the said speech be excluded from the *Congressional Globe*.

Mr. Dawes remarked that the system of printing speeches not delivered had grown up under the pressure of business and debate, and had its conveniences in some respects. At first members in asking leave very frequently had prefaced their request with a statement that it was either on some abstract subject, or had no personal reference. Whether publicly stated or not, each member asked such permission, or under the implied assurance that whatever he might have printed would not be in violation of the rules of the House, much less in violation of common decency.

The speech referred to he regarded as being not only in violation of the rules by reflecting on a member of the Senate, but a violation of all common rules of decency. If it were allowed to pass unnoticed it would be a disgrace to the House and a surrender of the *Globe* to be a channel of personal abuse for the conveyance of matter which would be indictable at common law for indecency.

Mr. Wood suggested that the House, before being called upon to vote on the resolution, should have the matter which is objected to placed before it.

Mr. Dawes said he had purposely drawn the preamble and resolution so as to avoid incorporating in it language which he himself alleged to be too indecent to go into the *Globe*.

Mr. Cox thought that the gentleman from Massachusetts was entitled to the thanks of the House for bringing before it the abuse of printing in the *Globe* speeches that were not delivered in the House. It ought to be reformed, so that debate in the House may become real debate and not mere written essays.

Mr. Dawes remarked further that to have let the matter pass unnoticed would have been to say to the country that there was nothing too indecent or improper for the House to indulge in. He thought it due to the Speaker, who was held responsible for the maintenance of propriety in debate, to show that that speech which was going into the stereotyped pages of the *Globe* was not delivered in the House, and that as soon as the attention of the House was drawn to its character the House had instructed the Committee on Rules to inquire whether it was not in violation of the rules.

OBITUARY.

Bishop of Chichester.

The cable gives us intelligence of the death of this distinguished and venerable prelate. The Right Rev. Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, D. D., was the son of Captain Thomas Gilbert, of the English navy, and was born in the year 1786, being consequently eighty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the Manchester Free Grammar School, and at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he was, with the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., in the first class in classics, in 1809. He became successively Fellow, Tutor, and in 1822 Principal of his college. He served in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford under the Duke of Wellington in 1836-40, and was consecrated on the death of Dr. Shuttleworth to the See of Chichester in 1842. This See has the patronage of thirty benefices, and the alternate presentation to four others. It is a post of great importance in the English Church Establishment. Dr. Gilbert was a man of great piety and executive ability, and was personally greatly beloved.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—To-morrow at Thirty-second and Market streets an exhibition will be given of what is claimed to be the greatest fire extinguisher of the age, the "Union" Fire Extinguisher. A building filled with combustible material will be fired, and fair and open test made of the merits of the new invention as a foe to the fire fiend.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Philadelphia Dental College will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870. Music by Carl Sentz's Orchestra. Valedictory by Professor S. B. HOWELL, M. D. Address by Rev. J. L. WITHROW. Doors open at 10½ o'clock. Music to commence at 11 A. M. The public generally invited. J. H. McQUILLEN, M. D., 2 22 2t Dean.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 2 24wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 126 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 1 30

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Delegation—The Cuban Question—Privacy of Committees—The Naval Deficiency Bill—Temperance Mass Meeting—Celebration of the Day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Delegation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Mississippi delegation have addressed a letter to the President urging him to sign to-morrow the bill for the admission of the State. They are afraid ten days will expire before the Senate acts on the Disability bill, for which they have been waiting, and rather than risk this they will let those members of their State Government whose disabilities are not removed take their chances.

The Cuban Question.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had another discussion to-day on Cuban affairs, but owing to the absence of Senator Morton no action was taken.

Privacy of Committees.

The Committee of Ways and Means passed a resolution to-day not to allow any of its members to divulge to parties outside what is done in the committee room.

Celebration of the Day.

The departments are all closed in honor of Washington's birthday, and private business is generally suspended. The Supreme Court of the United States and the District Courts have adjourned over in honor of the day, and the banks and schools are also closed.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A grand temperance mass meeting will be held at the Congregational Church this afternoon, at which Senator Wilson will preside, and many other distinguished gentlemen and prominent temperance advocates will be present.

A Ball.

A grand ball will be given to-night at the Masonic Hall under the auspices of the most prominent gentlemen of this community.

Naval Deficiency Bill.

Hon. Leonard Myers has just presented and put through the conference report on the Naval Deficiency bill, fixing the amount at two millions. After explaining the difference between the House and Senate, Mr. Myers moved the previous question, and the report was adopted as it was adopted by the Senate yesterday. The bill now only requires the President's signature to become a law, and an order will probably be issued by Secretary Robeson to-morrow to resume work in the navy yards in the bureaus of steam engineering and construction and repairs.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, recommended the indefinite postponement of the resolution of the New York Legislature rescinding the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. He proceeded to address the senate at length upon the futility of the attempted recission, claiming that the ratification involved the right to give consent, no more; that the power to cancel or retract that consent did not exist, either in the letter or spirit of the Constitution.

The right to retract would not be asserted had Congress proposed the fifteenth amendment to conventions as the mode in which the people of the States should pronounce their decision. The diversion of the constitutional term "to ratify" was of significance, as indicating that the purpose was to make fixed, to establish, to settle. Referring to the political effect of the fifteenth amendment, he contrasted the records of the two great parties upon the question of the consequences resulting from each.

Mr. Davis delivered an argument to show that the power to reject a constitutional amendment existed in the State by implication as a necessary consequence of the power to ratify. He charged that the dominant party had secured the adoption of the fifteenth amendment through the medium of partisan Legislatures and by preventing an expression by the people upon it.

Mr. Pomeroy moved, as a tribute of respect for the day, that the Senate now (at 2 o'clock) adjourn.

Before putting the motion the Chair called attention to an invitation from the Maryland Legislature to visit Annapolis, near which city the British ship Monarch is now lying, and that a deputation had been sent by the Legislature to communicate the invitation. The Senate then adjourned.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Mungen said that in one sense he was considerably obliged to the gentleman from Massachusetts for giving him a little notoriety which he would not perhaps otherwise have. He disclaimed any intention to violate the rules of the House or to be disrespectful to the Speaker, and he defied the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out any objectionable passage in his speech.

He had read a sentence from the speech declaring that anything he should say had no reference to any act or word of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, but to his public lectures and speeches. He stood here as the representative of his constituents, and he demanded the right of free speech under the Constitution. He